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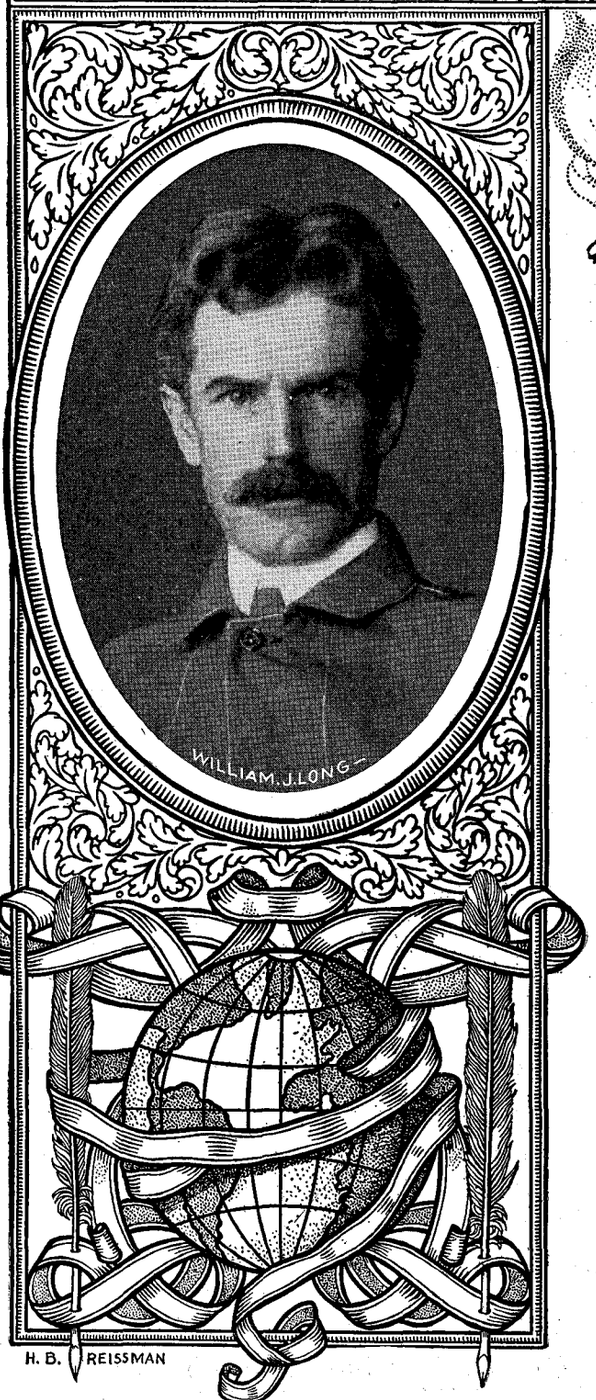

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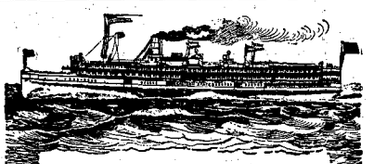

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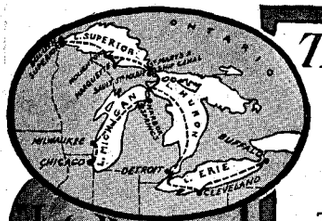

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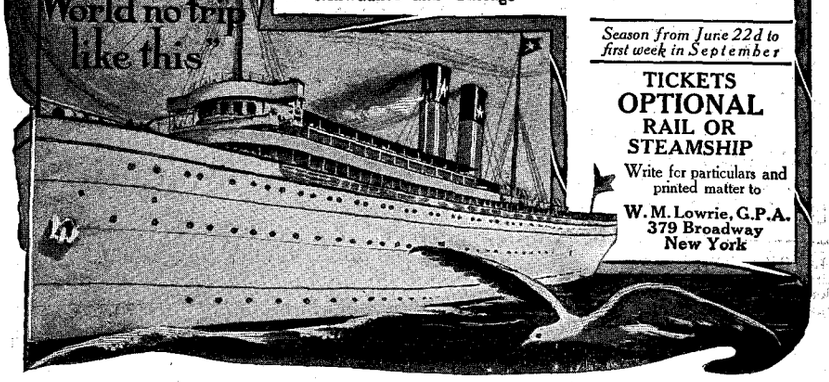

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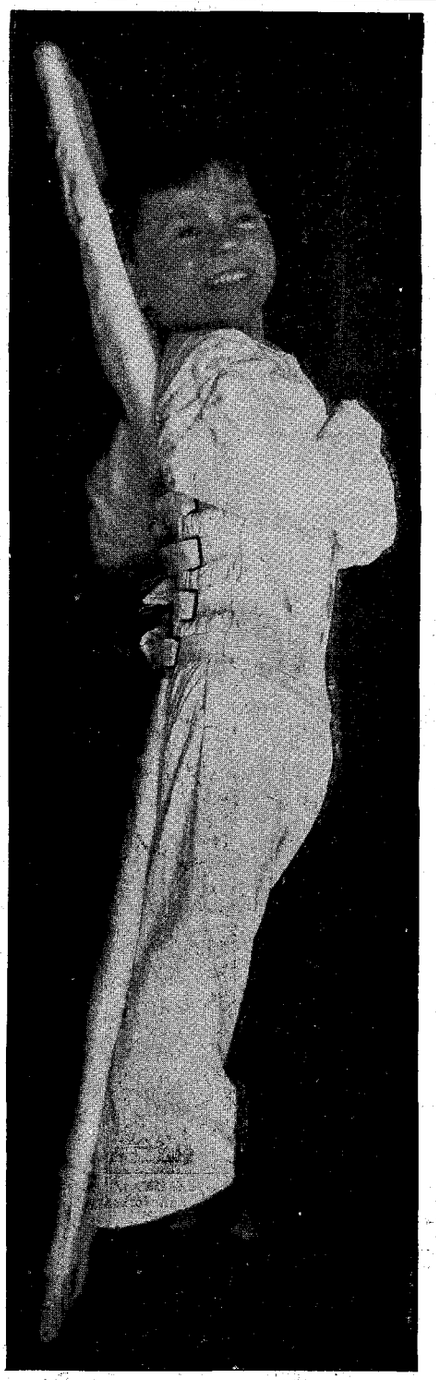

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The whole subject of word-study seems to be in a very unsettled condition just at present in all of our schools. Twenty-five or thirty years ago "etymology" or word-formation was a regular high school study. It ran into dry, lifeless analysis, however, and so it was dropped from the schools.

Sherwin Cody's Word-Study is a spelling book and work on elementary etymology prepared for advanced classes, especially in high schools, academies, and business colleges that need a practical drill on spelling, pronunciation, word-formation, and the meanings of common business terms. Words whose formation is regular, according to a few fixed rules, are separated from those which are irregular. Then attention is concentrated on about a thousand irregular words which it is a disgrace for anybody not to be able to spell correctly. These words are given in classified lists, as dictation exercises in the form of the story of Robinson Crusoe, and finally as a summarized list with a large number of little helps to the memory on those points which are likely to give trouble. Pronunciation is taught by fixing the attention upon the one point on which error is commonly made. The meanings of words are made clear and simple by the use of the words in sentences or phrases. The use of the dictionary is taught scientifically.

If anything on earth will make a poor speller a good one it is Sherwin Cody's Word-Study, a new, scientific speller for advanced classes.

School of English, Chicago. BELOIT, OHIO, April 8, 1907.

Gentlemen:—I thank you for the Word-Study and the Letter-Writer. Have delayed reply to your questions in order to put them to the actual test in class work. Was able to do this with a class which desired a review. After such a test, I believe that neither can be equalled.

Your Word-Study should be in every secondary school to remedy the uniformly poor spelling found therein. The "new education" has failed to provide sufficiently for spelling and I know of no method which will teach this important branch under the changed conditions and keep spelling from becoming a lost art, as well as Sherwin Cody's Word-Study.

As to the Letter-Writer, I will say that it is the only work on the subject that I ever found which came up to my ideal. It teaches business letter writing in a practical, business-like way, that certainly appeals to reason as the *only* method for practical business needs. Very truly yours, GEO. P. HOFFMANN, *Prin. Beloit High School.*

What is Business English?

Business English is nothing more than thoroughly good conversational English. It is the English the business man uses in talking to a customer from whom he wants to get an order, and in condensed form it is the English he puts into "letters that pull."

There is plenty of attempt in our high schools and academies to teach literary English, which is so hard to teach that most schools fail inevitably.

There is little or no attempt to teach simple, natural, conversational English, which can be taught successfully to almost every pupil, however dull he may be.

Sherwin Cody's 50 instruction cards for business men have been recognized as the leading authority in this country on business English that is correct, and also thoroughly effective in getting business. The following letter is an indisputable proof of Mr. Cody's success along this line.

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY
STATE, WASHINGTON, RANDOLPH, AND WABASH
CHICAGO

Mr. M. L. Heminway, Sales Manager, Charles A. Eaton Co., Brockton, Mass. FEB. 4, 1907.

Dear Sir:—I am glad to endorse again Sherwin Cody's system of letter writing. You ask in what ways the course is beneficial. It is as if a father took his son aside and put him next to the game. Cody is a practical business man, and has dealt so long with practical men that his writings get right down to brass tacks. If you were going to start a new salesman in your business you could take him aside and tell him in an informal way lots of things you probably wouldn't write out. You tell him how to go easy with the old man there, and how to keep from stepping on the toes of this other man. You tell him some of the mistakes that have been made and what you learned by them. In short, you give him *standpoint*. Now that is what Cody does more than any other writer I ever read—he gives you standpoint. Although I pass for a capable letter writer, I take my hat off to Cody. Yours truly, WALDO P. WARREN, *Adv. Manager.*

The Cody System for Schools

Mr. Cody has succeeded because he has a genius for simplicity, and his text-book on Business Letter Writing has thoroughly proved this efficiency. It is an ideal book to teach good, plain English to advanced grammar classes or in high schools and business colleges. At the same time, it covers all the details of up-to-date business letter-writing in the most effective fashion.

The Cody system is provided with a series of facsimile business letters, which may be handed to the pupils daily or weekly. A notation on the letter tells the student what the manager would have his correspondent say in reply to this letter.

This Office Practice Method of teaching business English is as popular, and as fascinating to the student, as it is thoroughly effective in giving the results desired.

OUACHITA COLLEGE
ARKADELPHIA, ARK.

Mr. Sherwin Cody, Chicago. DEC. 13, 1905.

My dear Sir:—We are using your system of correspondence in our school now, and I would not exchange it for all the other systems. It is the best on the market. I have taught my pupils more in two months with it than in an entire course with other systems. You ought to place it in every school in America. It is practical, to the point, simple, and easily grasped by the pupil. My pupils are all delighted with it. Yours truly, A. C. MOSS, *Prin.*

The Cody System for Business Men consists of 50 instruction cards sold with personal criticism of letters for $10.

The Cody System for Schools consists of four school text-books—Word-Study, Business Letter-Writing, with fac-simile letters or Typewriting Instructor, and Short Term Grammar Drill—price $1 for the set.

The Cody English Education System for Home Students is a complete correspondence course in correct English and letter writing. Five books, four courses, 100 lessons, at $5.

The Nutshell Library

This is an entirely new idea in books. Even if you have all the complete works of Shakspere, Lamb, Dickens, Thackeray, and the rest, these books are so utterly different you will read them—read them often. Who ever really READS complete works?

Vanity Fair contains 300,000 words—it would take a week to read. "Two Hours with Vanity Fair" gives you the best passages, with the plot complete, just as a good skipper skips. You can read it in an evening.

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The library is a complete home-study course in the literature with which every one should be familiar—the "milk in the cocoanut" of each author—just the good things, but complete, no snippy "specimens."

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The best possible collection with which to start a library for a boy or girl.

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LONG BEACH

MONOPOLIES are not modern inventions, nor are they solely concerned with such commodities as we associate the word monopoly with in these days. Kings and Popes were as familiar with them as any modern student of political economy, and they used them freely for the furthering of their own ends.

The exclusive possession of anything constitutes a monopoly. When this control is of something which others want then it becomes financially profitable.

When Columbus sailed on his first voyage, he was promised a tenth part of the incomes from the lands he discovered, and after his return the Pope calmly bestowed on Ferdinand and Isabella all of the newly discovered regions of America. Queen Elizabeth gave to one of her subjects, a man named Darcy,

LOTS

the sole right to make playing cards in her realm, a grant that the courts of England subsequently declared void. Charles I. granted a monopoly of soap. Indeed, so prevalent was this custom of granting monopolies that a British nobleman, in protesting against them publicly, declared the monopolists of the time had the populace in their control from head to heel. A modern historian of Trusts declares that in the eighteenth century the average man in England and Scotland suffered continuously more from the exactions of the butchers of the time than "New Yorkers did from the 'Beef Trust' in any months of 1904."

CONSTITUTE A

Now that I have told you something about monopolies, let me try and show you why Long Beach is going to figure as a Twentieth Century monopoly. As a nation we are lovers of the sea and delight in its many pleasures. During the last generation individual wealth has increased at a tremendous rate, producing a class which can afford to pay handsomely to gratify its desires. This created a demand for seashore property, which resulted in placing all the best of our Atlantic Coast in the hands of permanent owners, with the exception of one long stretch known as "Long Beach," which, owing to legal causes, now overcome, could not be placed upon the market until this spring.

The ownership of Long Beach constitutes a monopoly because IT IS THE ONLY COAST PROPERTY POSSESSING ALL THE QUALIFICATIONS WHICH MAKE IT DESIRABLE.

These qualifications are, that the beach is long and sloping, the sand is white and clean, the climate is invigorating, the prevailing wind is from the ocean, the surf bathing is glorious, and there is still-water available for boating and bathing, as well as surf-water; there is excellent railroad service, and it lies within a shorter distance of a dense population and of our most important business center than any other

TWENTIETH CENTURY

ocean-front property. In addition it is the only ocean-front property where the development comprises everything for the comfort and delight of the wealthy classes, including a five-mile boardwalk 50 feet in width, macadamized streets, cementine sidewalks, curbs and gutters, a splendid club house, a first class garage, fine running water from an artesian well, gas, electricity, and a sewage-disposal plant assuring surf purity, and it is the only property of the kind controlled by one man, and a man (Senator William H. Reynolds) whose name is synonym for complete comprehensiveness and high quality.

A few years ago the late Mr. A. J. Cassatt, President of the great Pennsylvania Railroad, when at Long Beach with other wealthy men, with reference to buying the island as a speculation, asked a friend what peculiar feature or advantages it had as a resort. The friend replied: "It has many, but one of the greatest is that it lies due East and West, facing the South, and as the winds of the Atlantic Coast—especially on Long

MONOPOLY

Island and in New Jersey—blow from the South-West with almost the steadiness of trade winds, as is proved by tendency of all exposed trees, shrubs, and plants to lean toward the North-East, Long Beach has steady ocean breezes, while almost all the resorts—Atlantic City in particular—lie so that most of the winds that reach them are land breezes."

You can buy residential lots, 20x100 feet, on this wonderful Long Beach development, *now*, for from $700 to $1,500 each, sold only in pairs, threes, fours, and fives; or lots on the boardwalk or business section singly at, of course, somewhat higher but still comparatively low prices, having regard to the development and improvements undertaken, which have already begun. We sell either on cash or installments. On all lots the first payment is 10% of the purchase price, 2% of the purchase price monthly thereafter until paid for, or 5% discount on any or all cash paid in, after first 10% up to purchase price, and full warranty deed given with policy of the Title Guarantee and Trust Co. Railway fares allowed to out-of-town buyers from their home to New York and return not to exceed a total of 3000 miles. Write for full particulars.

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WESTMINSTER HEIGHTS
S. W. GUMPERTZ, *City Manager*

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXIV., NO. 24 NEW YORK, JUNE 15, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 895

VACATION NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Subscribers desiring to receive THE LITERARY DIGEST at their vacation addresses will oblige us and save themselves annoyance if they will notify the publishers two weeks in advance. Similar notice should be given when subscribers are returning to their permanent addresses. Both addresses should always be given; also the date when the change is to take effect.

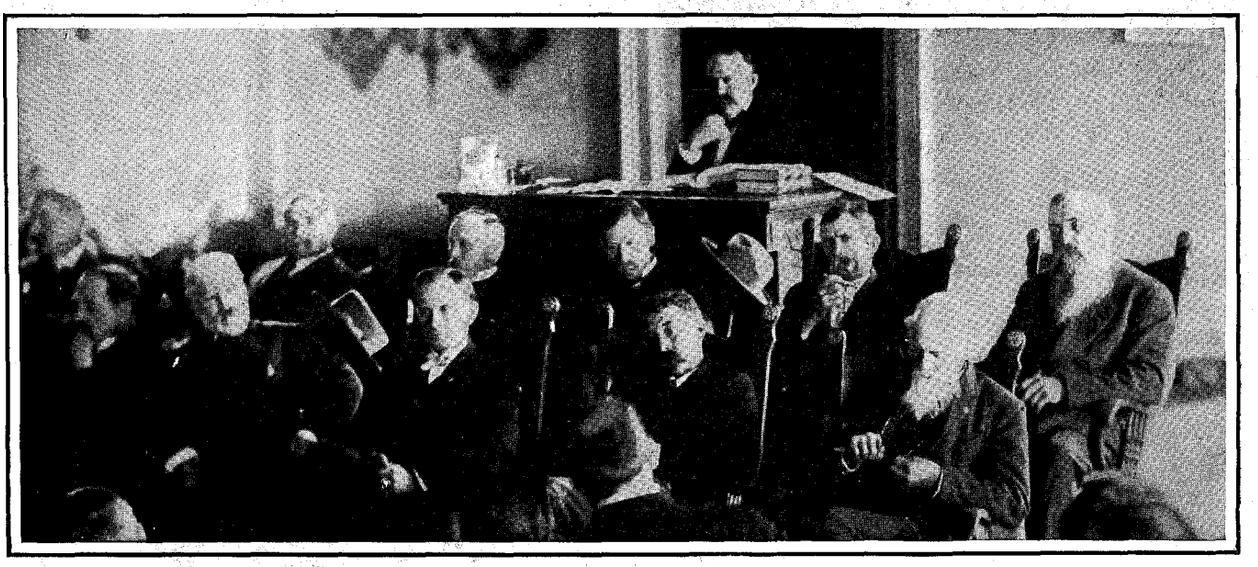
TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE ISSUE AT BOISÉ

"SOCIALISM is on trial at Boisé," asserts the special correspondent of *The Socialist* (Seattle, Wash.). Whatever may be the truth of the assertion, it derives some color from Chief Prosecutor Hawley's opening address at the trial of William D. Haywood for the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg. This speech contains a sweeping indictment of the methods of the Western Federation of Miners, one of the most frankly Socialistic of labor organizations. Mr. Hawley dwells upon events long prior to the specific crime for which Haywood is on trial, recounting murders incidental to the great strikes in Idaho, Colorado, Wyoming, and California during the past twenty years. As the Boisé correspondent of the New York *American* puts it, he traces "the alleged trail of blood that runs through half a dozen States and leads finally to the doorstep of Frank Steunenberg, who, according to the prosecution, was blown to eternity as a part of a conspiracy within the Western Federation of Miners." Mr. Hawley's speech contains the following general accusation against the executive council of the Federation:

"We will show by their acts and by their policies that there has been an understanding among the leaders which has existed to the present time, and has been the reason and cause of not only the death of Governor Steunenberg, but a score of others besides. While the personnel of the executive committee has changed, its policy has not changed.

"The members have sought to control the politics of the mining communities. They sought to perpetuate their own power, influence, and control, both in the Federation and in governmental matters in different sections wherein they had control, by employing desperate criminals like Orchard and Adams to commit murders and other atrocious crimes."



JUDGE WOOD AND THE JURY AT BOISÉ.

"If the case takes the wide range indicated in the opening statement," Judge Wood is quoted as saying, "we will not get through with this trial before the middle of August." The most sensational feature of the proceedings has been the astounding story told in the witness-box by Harry Orchard, alias Hogan, alias Green, alias Dempsey, who now asserts that his real name is Albert E. Horsley. Orchard, the self-confest murderer of Frank Steunenberg, was acting, according to his story, as the agent of the "inner circle" of the Western Federation, and under the direct orders of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone. According to his own confession before the court he has a score of other murders to his

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credit—to say nothing of various attempts that failed—all committed at the bidding of the Federation. His weapons were poison, the bomb, or the shot-gun, as opportunity offered. "It was told, this unparalleled story of cold-blooded and organized assassination," reports the correspondent of the New York *Sun*,

Copyright applied for—Horace Myers, 1907.

WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, CHARLES H. MOYER, AND GEORGE A. PETTIBONE,
Photographed in the prison-yard at Boisé.

"in a level, even voice that never quivered, never rose, and never fell." According to Orchard, he blew up the station at Independence, killing fourteen non-union men, because there were dissensions at the time within the Federation and Haywood feared that the organization would break up unless something was done to restore confidence in the leaders. Orchard relates that when Haywood, Moyer, and Pettibone commissioned him to kill Steunenberg they left it to his own judgment as to how he would "carry out the job." His own earlier story of the placing of the bomb at the ex-Governor's gate has already been told in these pages. What his present confession adds to the incident is contained in the following sentences:

"I located him just before evening. It was in the saloon part of the hotel playing cards and I came out into the lobby and I seen Mr. Steunenberg sitting in the hotel talking to another man. I went up to his residence as fast as I could walk and I placed the bomb at his gate in such a way that when the gate was opened it was fastened with a string and would explode.

"When I was going back toward the hotel I met Mr. Steunenberg and I ran as fast as I could. I was about a block and a half from the Saratoga Hotel on the foot bridge when I heard it go off. I hurried as fast as I could and went into the saloon part of the hotel and met the bartender there and helped him tie up a little parcel, and then went up to my room.

"I was going to clean out some stuff in my room, some sulfuric acid, chlorate of potash, and sugar and plaster Paris, and some other things, and when I emptied this acid out of the bottle into the wash-bowl I put the bottle in my pocket and a minute or so afterward there was a flash like a gun and I felt like it tore my coat all to pieces and I was afraid it would attract the attention of the people in the hotel, and I remembered then that I had left a giant cap in there a few days before, an old one, and I was going to try and see if it was good and I forgot it, and when I put the bottle in there, there was a little acid there that fell out on the cap and it went off. I took off my coat and put on another coat that I had there and hurried down-stairs and went into the dining-room to dinner."

The New York *Tribune* comments in part as follows:

"If any human being could have committed the crimes that Harry Orchard confest to in Boisé on Wednesday and yesterday he would have told about them precisely as Harry Orchard told his story. Cold, dull, passionless, and even-voiced, the dispatches agree he was on the witness-stand; he told his horrible tale without horror, and, be it noted, without pride, without the vaunting of the familiar ill-balanced, egoistic wretch who boasts of enormous crimes he never committed. Orchard's attitude on the stand was psychologically correct. . . . If he had exulted we should think he was lying. If he had recoiled from the telling of his tale half as much as the average man recoils from the reading of it we should doubt if he were not too much like the rest of humanity to have gone about murdering in such a wholesale way. But his brutal lack of feeling on the witness-stand bespeaks a brutal character that could have made murder a trade. There is nothing in the way it was told that makes the tale inherently incredible. . . .

"If it be established that the 'inner circle' of the Federation was a murder syndicate, the cheapness in which human life has been held in the mountainous mining regions of the West will help us to understand how men could be found to plan and carry out such wholesale assassinations. Miners on the frontier are given to crimes of violence, and it is among miners that we find a precedent for such a reign of terror as existed in the West—namely, the Molly McGuire murders of Pennsylvania."

As already pointed out in these pages and elsewhere, the actual importance of Orchard's story will depend upon the amount of

HARRY ORCHARD,
Who, by his own astounding confession, for years followed murder as a trade.

corroborative evidence the prosecution is able to produce. Meanwhile, the Socialist press are taking stock of the results achieved by their preliminary campaign of publicity and agitation. There is every reason to believe, says the Chicago *Daily Socialist*, that the jury is "much nearer a 'fair' jury than would have been ob-

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SUPPOSE THESE LITTLE BOYS SHOULD TAKE THE PRESIDENT'S ADVICE!

"When you are out among your playmates don't be afraid of the little boy who happens to be rude to you."—From President Roosevelt's address at the Friends' Select School in Washington.

—Webster in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*.

"HEY! HAVEN'T YOU FORGOTTEN SOMETHING?"

—Macauley in the New York *World*.

President Roosevelt's alleged indifference to property rights in the matter of political issues draws varying exclamations of amusement, indignation, and bewilderment from the Democratic press.

THE PERENNIAL TOPIC.

tained had there not been such an agitation and publicity." But the same paper goes on to complain that it is "in no way a jury of the 'peers' of those who are to be tried," since it contains only one man who has ever belonged to a labor-union. From dispatches we learn that the jury consists of seven farmers, one real-estate dealer, one carpenter, and three ranchers. "The men on trial," says *The Daily Socialist*, elaborating its protest, "are wage-workers, union men, members of a distinct subject class, and of a revolting division of that class." We read further:

"If the case at Boisé were really a 'common murder trial,' as the prosecution would have us believe, there is no reason why every member of that jury should not be a member of the Western Federation of Miners. These men would be equally interested in punishing such a crime with any other men. They would be better able than any others to judge of the facts of the case, because they would be familiar with the things talked about, the character of the witnesses, the acts alleged to have been committed. But this is not a 'common murder trial.' It is an attempt to use the machinery of the law to punish the rebellion of a subject class."

The Appeal to Reason, a leading Socialist organ printed in Girard, Kan., gives its readers a "tip" that "the prosecution of Haywood, Moyer, and Pettibone is to be gradually relaxed" and that "there is to be no final conviction." Here is the explanation it vouchsafes:

"The money kings in the East fear the effect of a conviction, and especially on the eve of a Presidential year. They did not dream that labor would kick up such a row all over the country. And that's the reason for the change of program."

The same publication names William D. Haywood as "the working-class candidate for President in 1908," a suggestion which, it claims, "has met with a wide-spread and hearty response in every part of the country." We read:

"Of course, *The Appeal's* nomination is its own only and suggestive merely of what to it seems logically the proper choice of the proletariat as its standard-bearer in the coming national contest. In due time the Socialist party will make its nominations in the regular way, and it is only that delegates and members of the party may have ample time to think it over that *The Appeal* has made this suggestion so far in advance of the party convention.

"William D. Haywood, who is now on trial in Idaho, has in every possible way proved his fitness to lead the party of his class in the coming contest. He has been the central figure in some of the fiercest contests ever waged by labor against its relentless capitalist enemy. In no sense a self-seeker, he has never shrunk from any duty imposed upon him by his union or faltered in any duty he owed his class.

"Typical of industrial revolutionism, this indomitable spirit has demonstrated his fidelity beyond all question. He stands squarely upon the doctrine of the class struggle, is militant in spirit, honest to the core, and measures up in every way to the fitness required of a national standard-bearer.

"With William D. Haywood, the hero of the capitalist kidnaping conspiracy, as the Socialist candidate for President, the working-class spirit would be kindled into a mighty enthusiasm that would roll like a tidal wave over the nation.

"We repeat that William D. Haywood is a superb specimen of the class-conscious wage-worker and that his name would be an inspiration to the toiling hosts in the struggle for emancipation."

One editor, on reading this, suggests that in the event of Haywood's election as President, Orchard would make an appropriate Secretary of War.

REGULATING A MERGER IN NEW ENGLAND

FROM Pennsylvania, where the suspicion has been whispered in bygone years, before railroad passes were abolished, that the legislature was controlled by the railroads, the Philadelphia *Ledger* looks admiringly at Massachusetts, where a railroad merger covering all New England has just respectfully requested regulation at the hands of the Bay State law-makers. Recalling the dark and devious paths trod by other railroad magnates in forming their mergers, with "underground methods which are largely responsible for much of the present bitterness and distrust," this paper in the city of brotherly love appropriately exclaims that "the substitution of frankness for concealment, of a full and calm discussion of the mutual relations of the utility companies to the communities they serve for the methods of the lobbyist and the wire-puller, and of the exchange of guaranties for a system of

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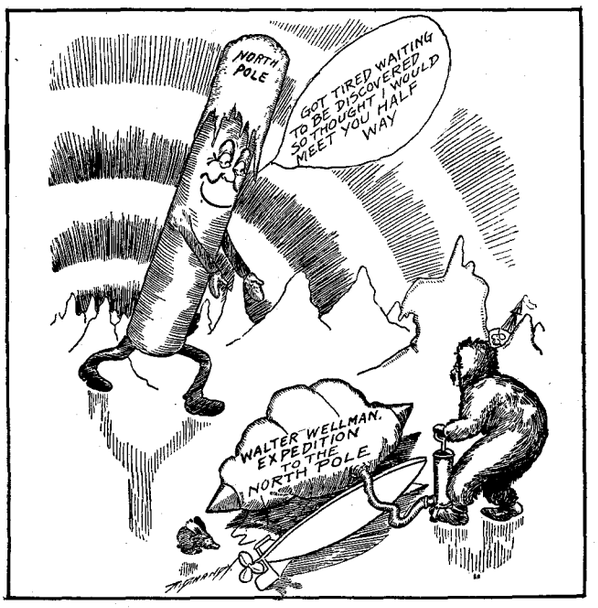
NORTH POLE
GOT TIRED WAITING TO BE DISCOVERED SO THOUGHT I WOULD MEET YOU HALF WAY
WALTER WELLMAN. EXPEDITION TO THE NORTH POLE

PERHAPS THIS IS THE CAUSE OF ALL OUR COLD WEATHER.
—Handy in the Duluth *News Tribune*.

WHAT IS SO RAW AS A DAY IN JUNE?
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

AS TO THE WEATHER.

reprisals and punishments, are gains of incomparable value." The "substitution of frankness for concealment" seems to have been due largely to the vigilance and energy of Governor Guild. As the Massachusetts papers tell the story, the Governor was convinced, in spite of equivocation and evasion on the part of Mr. Mellen, president of the New Haven line, that a merger of the New Haven road and the Boston & Maine was being contemplated, and so wrote Mr. Mellen asking pointedly for the facts. The results of the correspondence of these two men were an admission on the part of the railroad president that the lines were being allied, and a message from the Governor to the State legislature asking for laws to regulate the merger. Mr. Mellen in his letter to the executive exprest his willingness to be regulated. The purchases of stock were being made, he said, "in the hope and belief an ultimate union of the two properties will be perfected under such restrictions and regulations as the Commonwealth may deem necessary and desirable." In his letter to the legislature the Governor said:

"Every approach to monopoly demands a greater measure of public regulation and control, for if the State does not control the railroad the railroad is reasonably sure to control the State. I believe that this session should not close in silence on this question. It should leave behind it some safeguard of the public interest. The promise that there will be no stock-watering is contingent on the life and health of a single man, or at best an existing board of directors. It should be crystallized into law."

The correspondence between Mr. Mellen and Governor Guild "is in the highest degree creditable to both men," asserts *The Wall Street Journal* (New York). "Governor Guild is to be commended," it continues, "for his public-spirited action intended to protect the people of Massachusetts from any injury that might result from such a consolidation. His action and President Mellen's frank explanation make an admirable precedent for all government and financial executives throughout the country."

The merger itself is regarded by the Boston *Transcript* as "one of the most far-reaching projects which have been presented to New-Englanders in a generation." The early secrecy of the negotiations are pardoned by this paper, which thinks that otherwise it would have been almost impossible financially to bring about the merger. Politics were doubtless mixt up in it a little, it is admitted, but "its political aspects are of the moment; its industrial effects of the centuries." More in detail, we read:

"New-Haven absorption of the Boston & Maine, which is in essence an accomplished fact, is an event of enormous importance to New England and to its commercial capital. It is too soon to say whether the results will be good or bad. Probably, as in most things of the kind, there will be something of an account on each side, and individuals in years to come are likely to differ as to where the balance lies. It is assumed, as already pointed out in these columns, that the Boston & Albany lease will eventually fall into the hands of Mr. Mellen, and hence that the entire New-England transportation situation will be centered in a single management. Western cities will regard us as 'bottled up,' but the New-England principle in railroading has long been 'regulated monopoly.' Less than any other section of the country have we built duplicating railroads. Instead of that, our great trunk lines have been broadened out and with branch-feeders have served the territory naturally tributary to them. This merger is really the consummation of the New-England idea in railroading, which long ago abandoned any reliance on competition as a regulator of rates.

"Mr. Mellen promises much. He declares that his railroad's investment in this territory is the bond which it gives for performance. For example, in his letter to the Governor, Mr. Mellen expresses his hope to compel 'such consideration of Boston's position that the differentials under which merchants have so long suffered, shall no longer discriminate against its importance in the commercial world.' . . . . . .

"It is argued that when in entire control of the New-England situation, with its immense volume of traffic, Mr. Mellen can compel terms from the great trunk lines, on the threat of sending his business by a wide variety of routes, including rail and water. If he succeeds in correcting the disparity in domestic business he will then move with greater strength for the correction of the injustice under which we now suffer, by comparison with Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newport News, in the export traffic."

THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY KILLED AGAIN—It was thought in 1903 that the Supreme-Court decision prohibiting the interstate carrying of lottery tickets by express companies had killed the already moribund Louisiana Lottery. It was with some surprize, therefore, that the public learned a short time ago of the indictment in Mobile of some thirty or forty persons accused of running in this country an offshoot of the old Louisiana company. The new concern was said to have its headquarters in Honduras, where the monthly drawings were held, but most of the tickets were sold, it was alleged, throughout the United States. Of the

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men indicted thirty-four have now pleaded guilty and have been fined in the aggregate $284,000. Thus we have what the press consider the final death-blow to the famous company. The New York *Sun* publishes this interesting review of the life of the old Louisiana Lottery of which the concern now before the courts is the offspring:

"In its day the Louisiana Lottery had no rival in respect of risks and gains—chiefly gains—and none as regarded the extent and magnitude of its operations. In times past we have heard many sensational stories concerning Monte Carlo, but during the last fifteen years of the life of the Louisiana Lottery more money changed hands through its machinery than was exchanged through the processes of the Casino five times over. Not less than 30,000 human beings were supported by its activities. Millions of dollars were handled every month, and thousands upon thousands every day besides. In addition to the twelve big drawings every year there were the daily drawings, known as 'policy,' in New Orleans and elsewhere. Agents in Boston, New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, and hundreds of big American cities earned enormous incomes. Employees innumerable received handsome stipends. Banks, printing-presses, many other industries waxed fat and prospered beyond computation. Attorneys, lobbyists, miscellaneous corporations took part in catching the golden shower. And yet with these incalculable expenses, which would have maintained half-a-dozen European duchies and principalities in novel luxury and splendor, the stockholders divided among themselves each year more millions than it would be safe to specify."

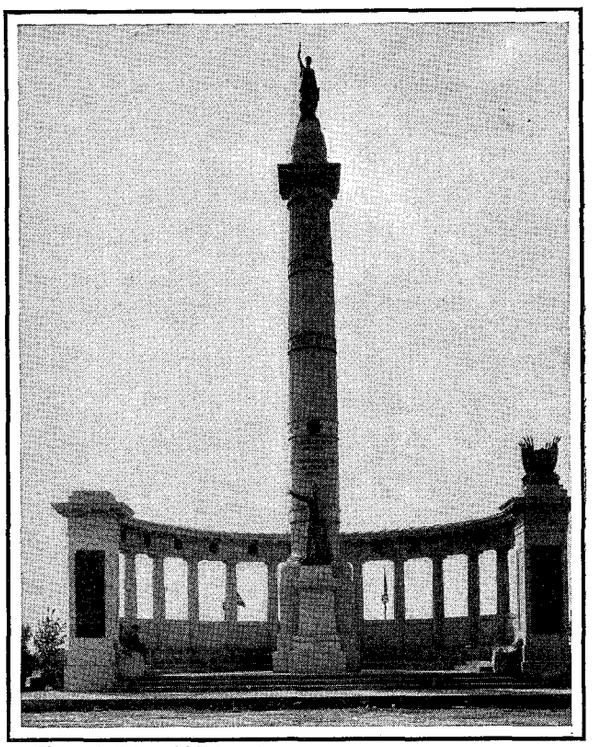
A STATUE TO JEFFERSON DAVIS

THE unveiling at Richmond, Va., on June 3, of a heroic memorial to Jefferson Davis is discust dispassionately, and at times even with a note of sympathetic interest, in the Northern press. As the Chicago *Tribune* remarks, there has been a marked change in the popular opinion of the President of the Confederate States of America since Lowell wrote his "Biglow Papers" or people joined in singing "We'll hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple-tree." Fifteen years ago, says the New York *Evening Post*, the event, and especially the accompanying addresses, would have aroused anger throughout the North. "One Grand-Army post after another," it asserts, "would have passed fiercely denunciatory resolutions and many a Republican politician would have talked of treason." The Brooklyn *Eagle* speaks of the memorial as "a tribute that will do no harm." The Indianapolis *News*, quoting the assertion of one of the orators of the occasion that history will surely give Jefferson Davis "an honorable and distinguished place among the noble characters of past times," remarks that this "is probably true." Says the Boston *Transcript*:

"To the pride of a section that leads it to honor the chiefs of a cause which it would never seek to revive must be attributed the Southern demonstration in honor of Jefferson Davis. The South dreams of a past that appears to it wholly heroic, and in this mood it raises a monument to what it deems its own self-respect in dedicating the Davis Memorial. Really the ceremonies of to-day mark but the culmination of the South's purpose to maintain a sentimental allegiance to the past. In seven of the States that made up the Confederacy Davis's birthday has for some time been a legal holiday, while Virginia has marked the recurrence of the anniversary by 'appropriate exercises' in the public schools. In six States Lee's birthday is a legal holiday."

The ceremony at Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy, fell upon the ninety-ninth anniversary of Jefferson Davis's birth, and formed the closing feature of the annual reunion of the Confederate veterans. The statue, which was erected largely through the efforts of the Southern women, was unveiled by Mrs. J. A. Hayes, a daughter of Jefferson Davis. At Norfolk, Va., Montgomery, Ala., Savannah, Ga., and in many other towns of the South business was suspended for five minutes during the unveiling. Governor Swanson, of Virginia, who was the first speaker, made a point which, some papers remark, ought to be read and pondered in the White House. He said:

"In this war the South contended for the sovereignty of States against Federal aggression and power. She fought for the great principle of home rule against outside, illegal interference. This great doctrine of home rule is the most precious of all rights possest by mankind. For its maintenance more armies have been marshaled, more battles fought, more blood sacrificed, more treasures expended, than all other causes combined for which man ever contended.



Photograph, Underwood & Underwood.

THE JEFFERSON DAVIS MONUMENT,
Erected by the Daughters of the Confederacy, and unveiled at Richmond on June 3, 1907, as "a tribute to the man and the cause."

"The recent action of the Federal authorities in Washington, in sustaining and aiding the secession of Panama from the Republic of Colombia in South America, was a complete and thorough indorsement of the justice of the Southern secession movement. We are glad to receive in the course of time from this high source a thorough approval of the righteousness of our cause, tho it may come a little belated."

Another speaker, Gen. Clement Evans, of Georgia, closed a eulogy of Jefferson Davis with the following words:

"He outlived obloquy; he saw detraction die by its own sting; he saw vicious censures put to shame; he beheld resentments of South and North withering in stem and root, leaving no seed. He was not faultless in judgment, but he was upright, brave, fair, and absolutely incorruptible. He is entitled to the generous American judgment of the present sober age, which will be rendered on consideration of the facts of his whole career."

The Southern papers are unanimous in their belief that such memorials can be only beneficent in their effect. "There was nothing disloyal to the American Union in the demonstrations, . . . there was nothing unpatriotic in any breath drawn or word spoken," says the Macon, Ga., *Telegraph*. "The world is always ready to hail the victor and to pay lasting honor to him who wins," remarks the Houston *Chronicle*, "but the South pays her loftiest honors to him who failed." "In building these monuments we do not seek to rekindle hostility or revive bitterness," says the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, which goes on to say of this particular memorial:

"It signifies the vindication of their dead President and of the

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South. It stands here in the old capital to bear everlasting proof of their loyalty to principle and undying evidence of their belief that President Davis warred in a patriotic cause. It stands here to resent and disprove the calumny that Jefferson Davis was guilty of high treason. It stands here as a rebuke to those who indicted him and would have tried him, had they dared, for an infamous crime alleged. It stands here as our testimonial to his greatness, his courage, his fidelity, and to remind Gen. Nelson A. Miles that when he put the cruel shackles on the feet of his helpless prisoner he stung every Southern heart; and to-day they rejoice, as citizens of a reunited country, that they may honor their President and put the final blessing on his name and deeds."

And again, in the Chattanooga *Times*, we read:

"This monument is a testimonial to the tenderest sentiments the Southern people cherish and is proof of their enduring loyalty and magnificent patriotism. They followed Davis because they believed he was right and the cause for which he stood was right. . . . . .

"They come now to pay a final tribute in enduring marble and imperishable bronze to the man and the cause, and in doing so they offer convincing proof of their fidelity and unquestionable evidence of their devotion to patriotic ideals. The fair-minded and just North takes this generous view of it and approves these acts as manifestations of the kind of spirit that makes men to be relied on in great emergencies and a citizenship that will guarantee the perpetuity of the great government to which they are as firmly pledged and loyally joined now as ever they were to Mr. Davis and the 'Confederated States.'

"The people who are true to their ideals and faithful to their traditions can never be recreant to any solemn obligation to which they may bind themselves. The Southern people fought the war of secession because they had a right at the time to secede; but that right having been reversed and taken away from them by the right of might, and having acquiesced in that outcome and solemnly assumed the obligations imposed by the new order and the arbitrament of arms, they will be as loyal and true to the new faith as ever they were to the old.

"And it is nothing more than proof of their loyalty and their civic pride as well as their devotion to that which they now approve that they show honor to the man, Jefferson Davis—and reverence for the cause for which he stood."

CROKER'S "GREATEST VICTORY"

"I HAVE experienced some exciting incidents in my time, have won my share of victories, but this is the greatest of all," exclaimed Mr. Croker, in expansive mood, after his colt "Orby," ridden by John Reiff, an American jockey, had won the Derby by two lengths, thereby capturing the blue ribbon of the world's turf.

GLENCAIRN,

Mr. Croker's home near Dublin. The house is built of white granite, quarried in the mountain seen in the distance. Picture made from a hand-colored Christmas-card sent to friends in America in 1906.

Tammany is said to have received news of the victory with scarcely less delight than its ex-chief, and the press of the United States as a whole manifest a frank interest in the event. We are reminded that two other Americans—Pierre Lorillard with "Iroquois" in 1881 and William C. Whitney with "Volodyovski" in 1901—have achieved the same triumph. It is not easy for an American to realize what the mere winning of this annual horse-race at Epsom Downs means in England. When "Iroquois" won the event for Mr. Lorillard, an astute British observer wrote to New York that since the Declaration of Independence nothing had happened so to exalt America in common British opinion. Mr. Croker, says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "has acquired a kind of prestige which could in no other way have been achieved." To win the Derby and to be Prime Minister of England are said to have been the two great ambitions, ultimately realized, of Lord Rosebery's youth. Says the New York *World:*

"There are English gentlemen of wealth and title who all their lives have pursued the Derby blue ribbon like a fantom. There are English families that have sought it or dreamed of it for generations, for the Derby has been established for a century and a quarter. Ancestral forests have been cut down and peasants have died by the thousands in the filthy hovels they had to live in that the ruin wrought by defeated turf ambition might be repaired. Statesmen of world-wide fame have shared the attempts and the failures.

"And now a grim gang-leader in New York, who by his hard fists and his iron will and his power over men came to be the Boss of Tammany Hall, rounds out his amazing career by winning in his old age this honor that even kings have coveted. Fate loves such contrasts."

Mr. Croker's victory is received without enthusiasm by the English daily papers, but the sporting press make up for this coldness by their generous and enthusiastic praise of his achievement. In America the general comment is congratulatory. Thus the New York *Evening Mail* remarks:

"'Give the devil his due' is a good rule. And at his worst Richard Croker was not Satanic. He was merely the product and archetype of a vicious political system. At his best he was always the true sportsman.

"He loved horses and looked upon the turf in a light different from that of the men who use the thoroughbred as a gambling-tool. While still untutored in racing he went into Tennessee and asked that a price be put upon a half interest in Belle Meade, the historic stud farm of the Jackson and Harding families. He did not bargain nor haggle. He did not seek self-advertisement nor interfere in any way with the management of the estate. He simply waited in his silent way until he could see colts born upon his land carrying his Yale blue colors to victory.

"There was never a smudge of scandal on that same blue jacket when Dobbins and his successors made the Croker colors prominent on every New York course. There was good and rightful fighting against Croker the boss. But Croker the turfman was above suspicion."

Lorillard, Whitney, Croker—true sportsmen all, and all Democrats! exclaims the New York *Sun*, which adds:

"By winning the Derby with 'Orby,' Richard Croker joins the immortals of British sport. And so dearly do they love a horse in Ireland that if he were only naturalized there would be no stopping some hunting constituency from sending him to the House of Commons."

The Philadelphia *Press*, however, takes occasion to condemn both Croker and the Derby. We read:

"In England, Richard Croker will find himself a celebrity. The crowd and the classes will warm to him. Here, his record would have overshadowed him. There, it is forgotten.

"Richard Croker, like many other Americans, has found that a rich man, as a rich man, can buy more and win more and no questions asked, in England than in the United States.

"The English public has had a sharp and vivid illustration of what may take place with a national festival like the Derby and its demoralizing possibilities in its capture by Richard Croker.

"English society will comfort itself with the fact that Croker was not asked to the King's table. This draws the social line.

"But it does not set a limit to public feeling and public appreciation. The real difficulty with the matter is that the Derby itself is wrong. . . . . .

"It is accepted in England as a 'necessary evil.' There are no

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necessary evils. When a 'national institution,' as every Englishman will tell you the Derby is, can be used to enable a man like Richard Croker to win $250,000 and become an international celebrity, there is ample justification for the position and policy of our own wiser public which rigorously limits betting at horse-races, has excluded it from State after State, and will, if Governor Hughes's policy wins success, stop it altogether even in New York State. It is high time that Congress and the Maryland legislature together remove this demoralizing influence from Washington."

ANOTHER SLAP AT STANDARD OIL

WHEN the announcement was made that a Texas jury had imposed an enormous fine on the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, and had ordered it to cease doing business in the State, some people thought that Standard Oil had received a blow which would be felt. The press, very soon, however, furnished information of some facts which caused a revision of this opinion. It is agreed, to be sure, that if the fine of $1,623,900 can be collected, and if the Waters-Pierce tentacle of the Standard-Oil octopus can really be expelled from Texas, the victory of the State will be a memorable one. But the skeptical press point out that an appeal will doubtless be taken to a higher court, that even if the ouster is there sustained a new company will probably be organized to succeed the Waters-Pierce in its relations to Standard Oil, and that if the fine is allowed to stand it will nevertheless be of little practical effect, because the company has, according to the New York *World's* report, only about $100 worth of tangible property in the entire State. And further, as this paper records, "there are no intangible assets available, such as collectible accounts, as the management of the company in Texas has been shrewd enough to conduct the business in the State on a cash basis for the last several months." Viewing these facts, therefore, it is with considerable hesitancy that the papers advance any prophecies regarding the effect of the judgment upon Standard-Oil's pocketbook. The New York *Press* declares:

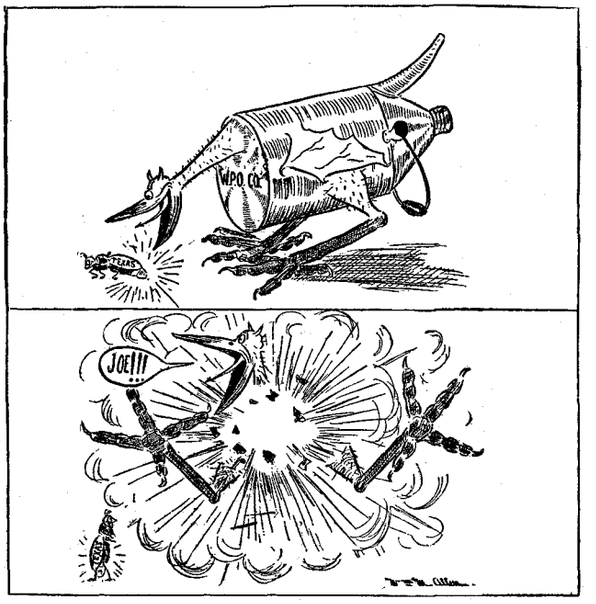
"As matter of fact the Standard Oil is not the least disturbed by the verdict. For one thing, the penalty will not be enforced for a long time. If the Supreme Court does finally uphold the fine and the judgment of ouster, Messrs. Rockefeller and Rogers can meet both without blinking. Another company will be organized to take the place of the Waters-Pierce as Standard Oil's Texas branch, and the monopoly will then proceed to collect from the people of Texas, as well as from the consumers of oil all over the country, the amount of the fine the State has levied.

"Every one of these fines is not a punishment for the monopoly, but for the consumers of the monopoly's product. The bigger the fine the more the public has to pay for oil. How long will it take the people to understand that the ball and chain is the only punishment for conspirators in restraint of trade that will be felt by the criminals? How long will it be until this evident truth is driven into the heads of legislators and prosecutors that are trying to make cheap capital out of collecting cash fines that always, in the end, the people must pay?"

The futility of fines is acknowledged by many other papers, and the necessity for "jail sentences" is urged. The Texas jury has imposed a fine memorable for its size, admits the New York *Evening Post*, "but the jury really to be remembered is the one that will some day send to prison some of the men behind the lawless corporation." The uselessness of a fine to punish such offenders is thus brought out by the Detroit *News*: "As well might the State hope to deter yeggmen by imposing a fine of 87 cents for blowing open a safe and getting away with $20,000."

Aside from the possible results of the judgment to Standard Oil itself, the press are also speculating on how the political standing of Senator Bailey will be affected by this decision ousting the company which was readmitted to Texas through his efforts. Mr. Hearst's New York *American* professes to see in the present outcome "the end of the power of Mr. Joseph W. Bailey," a result that Mr. Hearst would contemplate without tears. Of his relations to the oil company *The American* says:

"By dint of skilful politics, Bailey managed to get himself reelected to the Senate of the United States, tho he was confessedly in the pay of the Standard Oil Company, and when that monopoly



THE WATERSPIERCECUSS AND THE FIREFLY.
(A fable from Texas.)

Once upon a time there was a fierce bird called Waterspiercecuss, which loped over the land and devoured everything in sight. His digestive apparatus was oil right, but it took up the space originally intended for his conscience. One day he espied a bug, withal the most appetizing he had yet seen. But, alas! after taking, there was a violent disturbance, and the fowl cried out in a loud voice, and was seen no more in the land. —Allen in the Houston *Chronicle*.

was ejected from Texas, in 1900, he used his power to bring it back.

"The Standard Oil was grateful to Bailey. He was paid for that valuable service, and paid a little too openly, for presently the facts became public, and the scandal was made the subject of a legislative investigation, which brought out still more shameful facts.

"Bailey now brags of the whitewashing that he got from his own clique, and points to his reelection as a 'triumphant vindication.'

"But the truth came out despite his political jugglery. It is no longer possible for Bailey's client, the Standard Oil Company, to own the State of Texas. Bailey it still owns, but his power has gone. He will not dare try to get the trust into the State again. To the Oil Trust he is an asset which might as well be charged off the books."

The Ohio Sun (Columbus) adds:

"The real test of Senator Bailey's power in his home State will come when the State convention is held for the purpose of selecting four delegates at large to the next national convention. There is a custom, but no law, by which the two United States Senators are included in the membership of this delegation at large. Senator Bailey's political enemies will make a hard fight to keep him from being made a delegate-at-large, and if they succeed, it may be taken as an indication that his power in Texas politics has been broken."

WHY THE GOVERNOR VETOED THE EQUAL-PAY BILL —When Governor Hughes vetoed Senator White's Teachers' Salary Bill, which based its claim for consideration on the principle of equal pay for equal work, irrespective of the sex of the worker, surprize was exprest in many quarters. Even if it had technical defects, said certain politicians, it was undeniably a popular bill, and its passage would have done the Governor no political harm,

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while his veto imperils some fifty thousand votes. But "when Governor Hughes gets through with a subject, not much remains to be said on it," as the New York *Press* remarks; so we quote here the Governor's reasons in his own words. He points out that to make this bill law would be to commit the State to the general principle—which he admits is an attractive one—of equal pay for equal work, without giving the State a chance to pass upon that principle in its wider aspects. We read:

"It is manifest that the principle is one of general application, and it should not be adopted by the State unless the State is prepared to apply it generally. The question is necessarily one of State policy, and as such it should be presented and debated before action is taken.

"There is no reason why the principle should be applied to teachers in New York and not to those in Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and elsewhere in the State; nor is there any reason why it should be limited to school-teaching. If sound, it should be applied to our State hospital service, in our charitable and reformatory institutions, and generally through the civil service of the State.

"It is indefensible that a principle of grave importance to the State as a whole should be established in connection with a local measure inviting only the consideration which as such it receives. . . . . .

"By acting in such matters through local bills the State finds itself committed to a course which, as State policy, has never received thorough consideration.

"For this reason I can not approve this bill. The matter should be left to the Board of Education, to be dealt with locally as may seem best, unless the legislature is prepared to lay down the general principle for the entire State and the entire public service."

The press accept this ruling without criticism, altho there are rumors that the teachers will try to have the bill passed by the next legislature over the Governor's veto—a course which would be possible by a two-thirds vote.

MORE TROUBLE FOR JAMESTOWN

IN the beginning the managers of the Jamestown Exposition aroused the vigorous protests of the peace advocates by the "extravagant militarism" of their program; and now, it appears, they have incurred the enmity of the martial powers they sought to flatter. Thus *The Army and Navy Register* (Washington) complains that at the Exposition "the army and navy and marine corps, including the cadets from West Point and the midshipmen from Annapolis, are made to do duty as a side-show to an otherwise unattractive, unedifying, and uninstructive conglomeration of arrested architecture and placarded vacancy." *The Register* goes on to say:

"The Jamestown Exposition ought to be exposed. It is important that the truth in unmeasured terms were told about the monumental failure at Norfolk. The Exposition is a failure of those dimensions in that it falls far short of being an institution for either the enlightenment or the entertainment of the people. . . . It is a great performance in which to employ the military and naval forces, which are being used for advertising a project that, but for the ships and the troops, would not be entitled to serious consideration. More than this, the surroundings at the Exposition are of a sort which should engage official remonstrance. The reports received at the War Department and Navy Department from the representatives of the Government at the Jamestown Exposition—all of whom are in a position to observe and comment without prejudice—show that there is an amazing lack of administrative ability and a disregard of the plainest and commonest rules of sanitation. This is inexplicable as well as inexcusable. No one can undertake to defend this failure to protect the health of the men and officers of the army, navy, and marine corps who are at Jamestown or its vicinity, to say nothing of the visitors to that locality. It was only the other day that an army surgeon visited the neighborhood source of milk supply, and found prevailing such conditions as may not be properly described in print.

"The newspapers of the country have refrained from telling the truth about the Jamestown Exposition. This is probably due to a mistaken motive of protecting the interests of the enterprise. There are other equally deserving considerations, such as the rights of the people who are led to pay from their, in many cases, hard-earned funds to take long trips to see nothing."

A naval officer who is quoted editorially in *The Army and Navy Journal* (New York) writes:

"What angered our officers and made us blush for our country was the manifest intent of using not only our Navy, but all visiting ships, as an advertising scheme to exploit a gang of greedy money-makers. At the opening there was nothing ready. Had it not been for the energetic protests of Admiral Evans, the foreign officers would have been subjected to social insult."

"Somehow there is a mysteriously tender feeling for these great fairs, money-making schemes as they are in a large part," remarks the New York *Times*. Something of this tenderness is exhibited in the general attitude of the lay press, which either ignore the criticisms of the service organs or comment on them in a deprecating or noncommittal tone. Thus the Pittsburg *Dispatch* hopes that these criticisms "express more largely the naval and military irritation than the facts," and the Milwaukee *Sentinel* thinks that the language of *The Register* is "so bitter as to suggest prejudice or personal grievance." *The Sentinel*, however, adds:

"It is growingly apparent that this Jamestown venture affords conclusive evidence that the exposition business has been overdone, and should be dropt for at least a decade. The Government should pour no more public money into such rat-holes, and be called upon to make up no more exposition deficits, which were a foregone conclusion from the start."

The New York *Journal* refuses to believe that the protest of the naval officer already quoted "expresses accurately the feelings of the average American soldier, sailor, or officer." It goes on to say:

"The Jamestown Exposition represents the honest attempt of perfectly reputable citizens to honor the nation and a most important anniversary.

"The citizens of Jamestown and of the entire State have done their best, and they have done well.

"Under the direction of the President, certain ships and soldiers have been sent to make the Jamestown Fair more attractive.

"To say that these United States soldiers and sailors are used as an advertising scheme to exploit a gang of greedy money-makers' is ungracious, to put it mildly."

The Evening Post, however, takes the opposite view. We read:

"That is all that there has been to the Exposition from the start—this desire to make money out of the American Army and Navy, and even the President of the United States. From New York to Washington the fields are disfigured by Exposition signs bearing the pictures of a soldier and a sailor—but no reference to anything else. It is all so gross an outrage that President Roosevelt would be justified in refusing to go again, as he plans to, and in ordering away the troops and ships now there."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

ANYHOW, the Jamestown postage stamps were on time.—*Scranton Tribune.*

SOMEBODY, apparently, has forgotten to wind up the calendar.—*New York American.*

SAN FRANCISCANS will soon be talking with a sigh of the good old days immediately after the earthquake.—*New York Evening Post.*

As to the charge that Mr. Roosevelt is "merely a game-killer," it is admitted by everybody that he is a game fighter.—*Chicago Tribune.*

HERE'S trusting that Alfonso Bourbon, Jr., will not grow up to be a weakling, a mollycoddle, a conspirator, a liar, a reactionary, or an undesirable citizen.—*Charlotte Observer.*

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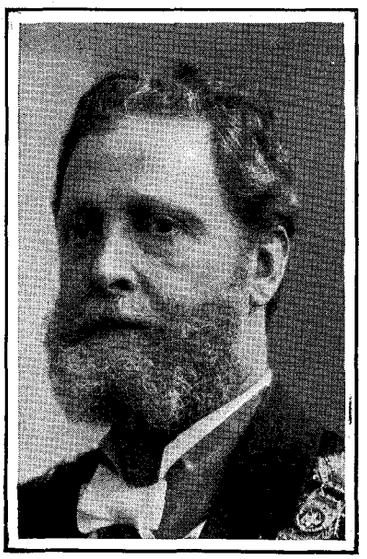
FOREIGN COMMENT

HUNGARIAN CONSTERNATION OVER THE AUSTRIAN ELECTIONS

HUNGARY, it is predicted by the press of Europe, must suffer in two ways by the successes of the Socialists in the recent Austrian elections. The Christian Socialists are anti-Semites and are opposed to the interests of the Jews, who have made Hungary prosperous, and on this curious pretext they will oppose every measure proposed in the Reichsrath for the benefit of Hungary. And at the same time the Magyars can not fail to see in the downfall of the predominating German power in Austrian politics, through universal suffrage, a foreshadowing of their own downfall as the ruling nobility in the Budapest Parliament.



KARL LUEGER,

Leader of the Christian Socialists in the Reichsrath; "the sworn foe of Hungary and the Hungarians." He is Mayor of Vienna.

Hungary has so far been dominated by an aristocratic Magyar minority, who by the present election law can claim a majority of seats, and Magyar statesmen have shrunk with horror from the prospect of universal suffrage, which would place them in a minority among the Slovak, Rumanian, Ruthenian, Croatian, Servian, and other nationalities included in the kingdom of Hungary. The plague of the Austrian Empire has so far been these national divisions and dissensions, and Francis Joseph has shown himself wise and far-seeing in trying on Austria the experiment of universal suffrage, says *The Saturday Review* (London), adding that the Emperor "supported the franchise movement as a means of putting an end to the particularism which distracted the nation and paralyzed the Reichsrath. In place of a Reichsrath composed of representatives of intransigeant nationalism, it was hoped that parties representing broad general lines of policy instead of racial antipathies would be returned. This is what has happened."

It is not certain, either, that other kingdoms and empires of Europe are particularly gratified by the leveling triumph of Socialistic ideas in Austria. "In well-informed quarters," says the London *Outlook*, "it is considered probable that the Emperor will dissolve the Reichsrath as soon as it assembles." This, however, is doubted by most European observers. But if, as the paper just quoted says, the result of the elections "from an Austrian point of view are bitterly disappointing," the sudden awakening to life of the popular power in Austria has produced actual "consternation" in Hungary. Mr. Lueger, leader of the Christian Socialists, has always been "the sworn foe of Hungary and the Hungarians," *i.e.*, the present dominating class, the Magyars. In the words of *The Outlook*:

"The Christian Socialists have declared war against Hungary because they aver that the country of the Magyars is in the hands of Jews. Any one who has been in Hungary knows the absurdity of such a statement; but it forms an excellent starting-point for a bitter crusade against the legal claims of the sister state. The Jews have done much, in fact nearly all, for the commerce and industry of Hungary; many of them have acquired wealth and influence, just as in Austria; but the government of the country is in the hands of the Magyars, whose aspirations to create a national state Lueger's party have always done their best to frustrate. The triumph of Christian Socialism is a menace to peace between the two sister states of the Dual Monarchy; for the principle of the party is not, as its name suggests, to 'live at peace with their neighbors,' but to use every weapon at their command to foster feelings of rancorous and bitter hatred of their Magyar brethren."

"The decrepit Emperor," says the *Minerva* (Rome), "will find a new era inaugurated by the results of the elections. . . . While he has put a stop to the dissensions of nationalism in the Reichsrath which paralyzed all legislative work, he has introduced a condition of things from which new struggles are rising on the horizon of Hungary." The same opinion is shared by the *Grenzboten* (Leipsic), which declares:

"The ever-present influence of nationalism, which has caused the waste of so much time and energy in the Reichsrath for the last four years, will no longer be of the same predominating power. In its place, however, a struggle with Hungary will begin. Hungary has always aimed at the acquisition of concessions from the Reichsrath made at the expense of Austria. The Christian Socialists, who have opposed such concessions, will now be able to hold their own against the haughty, overbearing, and importunate Magyars, who, under the guise of a Liberal government, predominate, as a nobility, in the Parliament of Budapest."

According to the London *Spectator*, universal suffrage is bound to follow in Hungary, and then the power of the Magyars in that country will be broken as completely as that of the German groups have been broken in the Reichsrath. To quote:

"When the arrangements are complete for Hungary also, it will

WEKERLE (Hungarian Premier)—"There's a frightful storm raging in Austria. I am afraid it will eventually hit us."
—*Humoristische Blaetter* (Vienna).

be found that the two dominant castes which for many hundred years have ruled the composite Empire, and on the whole ruled it successfully, have received very severe, it may be even mortal, wounds. The present elections have broken the power of the Germans, and the future elections in Hungary will probably break the power of the Magyars. It hardly matters whether the

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Germans prosper or fail in the long run, for they have governed by prestige, and their prestige disappeared with their defeat at the first ballots and the necessity laid on them of accepting help from any unscrupulous party which may offer it. The Magyars will ask no help from any one; but if they also are defeated at the polls the total Empire is transmuted into a new structure, which, even if more commodious, it may be difficult to keep strong."

ENGLAND'S ABSURD NAVAL EXTRAVAGANCE

PRINCE VON BUELOW'S recent speech in the Reichstag has practically reduced disarmament to a dead issue. The Conference in the Hall of Knights, it is conceded on all sides, will never now attempt to entrap the dove of peace by such a lure as that. But if disarmament is impossible, many writers and journalists are telling us that the nations, and especially England, are spending too much money on their soldiers and their sailors; especially on their sailors. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is reported in the London *Times* to have remarked that he favored a measure for providing old-age pensions for the working people, but the treasury had no means to meet the expense. If, he added, the Naval Estimates were abolished, there would be sufficient money to provide old-age pensions for all who need them. The abolition of the present Naval Estimates is not seriously advocated, but Mr. J. A. Murray Macdonald shows in *The Contemporary Review* (London) how unnecessarily heavy they are, even in accordance with the ratio on which the Government bases them. They have risen from $61,200,500 in 1893–94 to $157,087,500 in the current year. He remarks that ever since the formation of the alliance between Russia and France, England has striven to have a navy equal to any two other Powers; before that alliance she was content to have her naval force exceed that of France by 50 per cent. Russia, however, has been put out of the reckoning; France is England's ally. "The need therefore for maintaining a force equal to the combined force of France and Russia exists no longer." Of England's danger from a combination of any other two foreign forces he remarks:

KING EDWARD—"What can William have against me? I am the most peaceful soul on earth."
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

"But tho the original justification for the maintenance of the two-Power standard has thus disappeared, we are told that it must still be retained as the measure of the force we require to defend our interests. No two Powers, however, are mentioned. It is now 'any two Powers' or 'the two strongest Powers of the world.' And we find the advocates of this view of our responsibilities contending that as it is no longer possible to couple France and Russia, we must couple France and Germany, or Germany and the United States, as the two Powers whose combined naval strength must be the measure of the naval strength required by us."

But why should two, and not four, be the number of Powers whose combination England is to dread? he asks. The present ratio, or any similar standard, seems quite arbitrary and irrational. In any case the present naval expenditure of England is more than that of any two combined Powers. Thus:

"Our naval estimates last year amounted to £31,869,500. The naval estimates of France for the same year were £13,003,238, and of Germany £12,347,379, or together £25,350,617. That is to say, we expended on our navy six and a half millions more than the two Powers combined. I believe that to this might legitimately be added the two and three-quarter millions that we spent out of loans under the Naval Works Acts; and if this is done the excess over the two Powers would be, not six and a half, but nine and a quarter millions. And if, further, allowance is made for the fact that we obtain, for at least a portion of our expenditure, a greater value for our money than either France or Germany, then there would be little if any exaggeration in saying that our expenditure exceeds the aggregate expenditure of these two Powers by a sum that falls little short of the whole expenditure of Germany. In other words our expenditure would be found to be equal, not to a two-, but to a three-Power standard."

He shows also the same discrepancy with regard to the manning of the ships, concerning which he writes:

"We voted last year 129,000 men. France had 52,000 and Germany 42,000, or together 94,000. Our strength in men thus exceeds the strength of the two Powers combined by 35,000; and this excess by itself falls short of the total German strength by only 7,000 men."

With regard to England's extravagant and unnecessary superiority in ships, as judged by the standard adopted by the British Government he remarks:

"I believe that experts are agreed that displacement is a legitimate measure of fighting force when applied to ships of even date. Adopting this view, and accepting it as a test of relative strength, I find that, since 1892, we have built, still excluding the *Montagu* and the *Dreadnought*, thirty-two battle-ships of 14,000 tons and over. France has built none, Germany has built none, and the United States has built two. But I carry this test a step further. The forty-three British battle-ships, built since 1892, have an aggregate tonnage of 611,250 tons. The fifteen German ships have an aggregate tonnage of 174,959 tons; the ten French ships an aggregate tonnage of 116,717 tons, making a total for the two Powers of 291,676 tons."

ODDITIES OF LESE-MAJESTY—In ancient times the crime thus styled upon the statute-books was high treason, a wilful offense against the life, person, or name of "the Lord's anointed." To offend against "the divinity that doth hedge a king" is still visited with heavy penalties, especially in Germany, where the Emperor is exceedingly strict in enforcing the law. A Berlin carpenter, according to the *Koelnische Zeitung*, has recently been made an example of and sentenced to a month's imprisonment for putting out his tongue at the Kaiser as his imperial Majesty was driving past. As there are no fewer than one hundred and twenty-five paragraphs in the German statute-books expounding lese-majesty, we need not be surprized at the list of sentences passed upon other deep-dyed criminals, given as follows in *The Westminster Gazette* (London):

"Not long ago an unfortunate private was sentenced to seven

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years' imprisonment for saying to a comrade that the Kaiser might pay more attention to the salutes of his soldiers; a Silesian schoolboy was prosecuted for smiling while his Majesty's health was being drunk; and a governess, for signing her name in a hotel visitors' book immediately below that of the King of Saxony; while a German editor went to prison for three months for stating in his paper that the Kaiser received £2,000 a day for signing a few documents. The law respects neither age, sex, nor nationality. A Dresden lady of seventy-four was sent to jail for six months for an unflattering reference to the Saxon King; about the same time a boy of fourteen received a similar sentence for speaking disrespectfully of the Kaiser; and for the same offense two American ladies were arrested and expelled from Germany."

MR. STOLYPINE'S PLIGHT

THE Russian Douma seems like an army lost in a tangled wilderness. Mr. Stolypine is the general who is trying with might and main to concentrate its scattered brigades and regiments upon some practical point of attack and achievement. The Czar, says the London *Times*, is anxious for the success of the Douma, and is averse to the counsels of the Reactionaries who are clamoring for its dissolution. He has received President Golovin, has shaken hands with a delegation of professedly loyal peasant deputies, and then comes the news that a plot against the life of the supreme head of the Empire has been discovered and defeated. This is capped by the incident in the Douma in which a motion condemning such revolutionary plots has been laid upon the table. This was the motion introduced as a trap for the Radicals, in the hope that they would defeat it and thus give a pretext for dissolution. It has been virtually defeated, and the Reactionaries are urging the Czar to send the Douma home. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Times* shows how this motion was regarded by the various parties of the Russian Parliament, by quoting the following amendments proposed:

"By the Socialists: 'That terrorism is provoked by the repressive policy of the Government.' Toil group: 'That the Douma, being a legislative assembly, is not competent to formulate abstruse precepts.' Polish Kolo: 'That constitutional principles and parliamentary work are irreconcilable with terrorism.' Constitutional Democrats: 'Recognizing all the horror and profound social harm of murders and other forms of violence arising out of contemporary political conditions and often perpetrated under the cloak of political motives; considering the system of arbitrariness, with its harsh and unjudicial repressions, fosters this evil; and declaring that the activity of revolutionary organizations which seek to destroy the constitutional principles laid down by the organic laws and commit murders and *pogroms* which disgrace Russia is a danger to the state, the Douma passes to the order of the day.' Octobrists: 'Having heard the resolution condemning terrorist murders and violence, the Douma, as the embodiment of the national conscience and reason, and in fulfilment of its duty toward the country, expresses categorical condemnation of all political crimes and violence whencesoever they proceed.'"

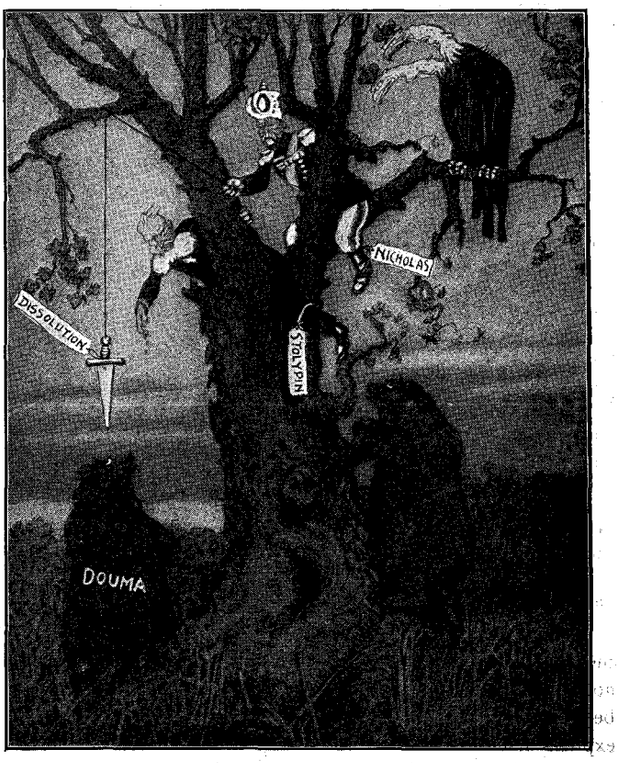
THE CZAR'S FAITHFUL SUBJECTS.

NICHOLAS II.—"How many bombs did you find round the palace this morning?"

"Not any, your Majesty."

"That is absurd! I fear the police service here is badly organized."

—*Fischietto* (Turin).



UP A TREE.

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

In the midst of all this confusion Mr. Stolypine is endeavoring, we are told, to organize a party which shall serve as a fulcrum on which to base a government majority, by means of which he may carry out such measures as the agrarian reforms which he is at present agitating. The situation in which the Minister finds himself is thus outlined by the *Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales*, of Paris, in which we read:

"Mr. Stolypine and the Ministers who followed his policy evidently rely for their support on the Center. In the handling of the Parliament they try to profit by the fact that the Cadets of the Right favor the Center and that the Octobrists are in accord with the Cadets. It is in this circumstance that the Prime Minister sees the only hope of constituting a Center which shall be freed from the little Right wing, and from the great Left wing. His scheme is promising, clever, and wise, altho at any moment the question of Polish autonomy may formidably increase the Left ranks, and the agrarian question attract to that side of the house a large number of peasants who have as yet joined no specific party. Perhaps Mr. Stolypine may be able to constitute one majority out of a certain number of groups, and one or two more out of other groups. But all is at present in a condition of utter disorganization.

"The most distressing fact is that political opinion, as far as it exists among the masses, is both varied and contradictory. On one side the Cadets seem to be hopelessly pessimistic, and the movement which draws a majority toward the Left seems to be increasing rapidly. On the other side the Army party, after some hesitation, have become thoroughly loyalist and would like to

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abolish the Douma. The groups which constitute the Right content themselves with agitation and intrigue; the anti-Semites, and antiparliamentarists, who are demagogic in character and style themselves 'Men of Russia,' are increasing in number and power. Their chiefs are for the most part morally and intellectually inferior, but they are urged along by class hatreds, by fears, by prejudices, and by the instinct of self-preservation, national and social. Confronting these revolutionary masses, who are rising against the Czar, stand the masses of the Right slowly advancing to the conflict. They carry as an ensign St. George slaying the dragon. Their rallying cry is, 'For the Czar, for Religion, for Russia!' They shout aloud, 'Down with the Constitution! Down with the Jews! Russia is awakening!'

"Two masses, two forces of nature, two tempests are about to join battle. Mr. Stolypine perceives the danger. He is trying to find support in everything that is not an element of civil war, to stand between and to control the two hostile masses, each of which intends to impose upon the country its passions and its system. The future alone will say whether the power of the Center will ever reach the predominance so long waited for and succeed in controlling all other political elements. In any case, if he would succeed, Mr. Stolypine must obtain the energetic and frank support of the Czar in 'legalizing' the Cadet party, which he has so long looked upon as antidynastic."

Mr. René Henry, the writer of the above article, informs us that none of the Leftist groups has been "legalized," *i.e.*, allowed to express itself by a newspaper organ, to hold meetings, and to carry on a propaganda. *The Quarterly Review* (London) regards the situation of the Douma as hopeless, and prophesies that "dissolution will come," and "is only a question of time, and of a very short time." Mr. Stolypine is accused by the same review of being "deficient in political acumen"; and we are told that "Russian Constitutionalists, like Russians of every other party, are incapable of making plans and executing them."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ROOSEVELT AND THE TRUSTS.
—*Jugend* (Munich).

A BRITISH VIEW OF FREEDOM IN AMERICA

MR. CHARLES WHIBLEY, the author of such works as "A Book of Scoundrels" and "Studies in Frankness," has been traveling in the United States, where he has made more discoveries than Columbus ever dreamed of. These discoveries he has been communicating to the editor of *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, who has duly published them. British readers thus have the pleasure of being told, as July 4 draws near, that the act we celebrate on that day was a sad failure. Mr. Whibley has discovered that the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor is "the largest statue upon earth" and it "symbolizes a greater mass of Liberty" (with a capital L) "than ever was gathered together upon one continent."

This, of course, is "sarkasticul," as Artemus Ward would say. For Mr. Whibley asks with the air of a man who is dragging the mask from the face of one of his own "Scoundrels":

"In what does the liberty of America consist? Is it in freedom of opportunity? A career is open to all the talents everywhere. The superstitions of Europe, the old-fashioned titles of effete aristocracies, are walls more easily surmounted than the golden barricades of omnipotent corporations. Does it consist in political freedom? If we are to believe in the pedantry that Liberty is the child of the ballot-box, then America has no monopoly of its blessings. The privilege of voting is almost universal, and the freedom which this poor privilege confers is within the reach of Englishman, German, or Frenchman. Indeed, it is America which sets the worst stumbling-block in the voter's path. The citizen, however high his aspiration after Liberty may be, wages a vain warfare against the cunning of the machine. Where repeaters and frauduent ballots flourish, it is idle to boast the blessings of the suffrage. Such institutions as Tammany are essentially practical, but they do not help the sacred cause commemorated in Mr. Bartholdi's statue; and if we would discover the Liberty of America, we must surely look outside the ring of boodlers and politicians who have held the franchise up to ridicule."

He asks if the liberty represented by the statue of Mr. Bartholdi is a liberty of life. "One comes and goes," he declares, "with ease as great in England as in America." He cites the case of Bernhardt, "who was prevented by a trust of all-powerful managers from playing in the theaters of America," and of Gorky and his companion in an American hotel who "were driven shamefully into the streets, amid the cheers of the guests," because he could not produce "his marriage lines." He comes to the following conclusion, laying a serious charge to the sagacity of Thomas Jefferson:

"The truth is, American Liberty is the mere creature of rhetoric. It is a survival from the time when the natural rights of man inspired a simple faith, when eager citizens declared that kings were the eternal enemies of Freedom. Its only begetter was Thomas Jefferson, and its gospel is preached in the famous Declaration of Independence. The dogmatism and pedantry upon which it is based are easily confuted. Something else than a form of government is necessary to insure political and personal liberty. Otherwise the Black Republic would be a model to England. But Jefferson, not being a philosopher, and knowing not the rudiments of history, was unable to look beyond the few moral maxims which he had committed to memory. He was sure that the worst republic was better than the noblest tyranny the world had ever seen. He appealed, not to experience, but to sentiment, and he traveled up and down Europe with his eyes closed and his mind responsive only to the echoes of a vain theory. 'If all the evils which can arise among us,' said he, 'from the republican form of our government, from this day to the Day of Judgment, could be put into a scale against what France suffers from its monarchical form in a week or England in a month, the latter would preponderate.' Thus he said, in sublime ignorance of the past, in perfect misunderstanding of the future."

After thus scoring these "eager citizens" who believe in Jefferson, he gives his deadly ball a twist, and it lands, after a violent ricochet, on the face of no less a philanthropist and university Lord Rector than the laird of Skibo Castle. Thus:

"So, ignoring the peculiar enslavements of democracy, forgetting the temptations to which the noblest republic is exposed, they proclaim a monopoly of the sovereign virtue, and cast a cold eye of disdain upon the tradition of older countries. The author of 'Triumphant Democracy,' for instance, asserts that he was denied political equality by his native land.' We do not know for what offense he was thus heavily punished, and it is consoling to reflect that the beloved Republic has made him 'the peer of any man.' It has not made any other man his peer, as the episode of Homestead vividly reminds us. He is separated far more widely by his wealth from the workmen, whom he patronizes, than the meanest day-laborer in England from the dukes to whom he is supposed to bend the knee; and if Mr. Carnegie be the fine flower of American Liberty, we need not regret that ours is of another kind."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

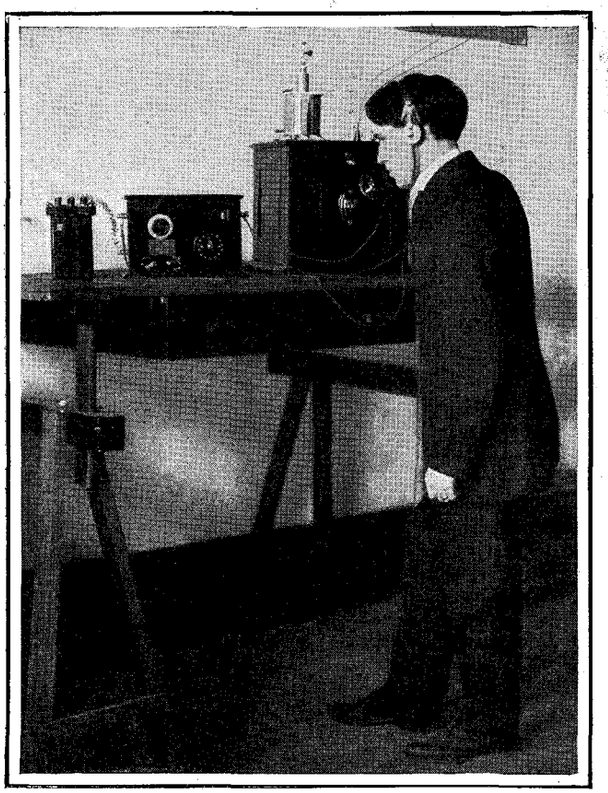
WIRELESS TELEPHONY AT LAST

IT is now definitely stated that wireless telephones are to be placed experimentally in some of the North-River ferry-boats in New York, and the reports of successful trials of the apparatus on shore make it certain that it is now possible to telephone without connecting wires, altho much remains to be done before the perfection of a practical commercial system. A contributor to *Energy* (Leipsic, Germany, April) tells us that during a recent lecture by Professor Slaby, in the Technical School at Charlottenburg, messages were exchanged between the school and the buildings of the Wireless Telegraphy Company at Berlin, with complete success. Says this writer:

"Just as in wireless telegraphy, ether-waves are used for the transmission of communications by wireless telephony. The present form of wireless telegraphy is that of vibrations arising from a spark flashing across the air, which open and close a circuit in the receiver, and thereby print the signs of the Morse alphabet on a slip of paper.

"However, the spark is not available for the transmission of waves caused by the voice and converted into an electric current by the microphone, because of the excessively fine modulations of the vibrations. The duration of the vibration of a spark is about one hundred-thousandth of a second, and, therefore, is not sufficient for reproducing the vibration of a voice, as, for instance, that of a soprano, which lasts one-thousandth of a second. For the transmission of the voice, a medium is necessary that continues to vibrate without interruption.

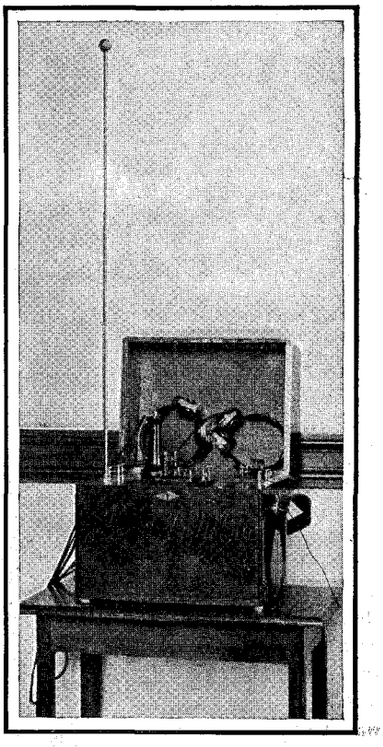
"Poulsen found this medium in the electric luminous arc. If a



COMPLETE DE FOREST WIRELESS-TELEPHONE APPARATUS.
The instrument which it is proposed to install upon ferry-boats of the Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad in the North River.

wire be conducted from the lower carbon of a burning arc-lamp down to the ground, and another wire be extended from the upper carbon into the air, as employed in wireless telegraphy, the wire in the air emits uniform ether vibrations. Their action is not manifested in jerks, as in the discharge of sparks, but is uniform and constant. If a microphone, such as is in the speaking-apparatus of an ordinary telephone, be attached to the air-wire, and one speak into it, the vibrations emanating from the luminous arc of the air-wire are influenced in their intensity by the vibrations of the voice."

To receive the vibrations, an electrolytic cell devised by Schlömilch is used. Two very thin platinum wires in a vessel of dilute sulfuric acid are traversed by a very weak current which at the same time passes through a common telephone-receiver. The intensity of the current is affected whenever the electric vibrations strike one of the receiving wires, which extends upward from the cell. Variation of the vibrations takes place exactly as in the transmitter; consequently, the same sounds can be perceived in the receiver as were spoken into the microphone. The writer concludes:



THE RECEIVER.
This instrument, the invention of Dr. Lee De Forest, is available for either wireless telegraphy or telephony.

"Altho wireless telephony represents a valuable addition to wireless telegraphy, nevertheless, when compared with the wire telephone generally in use to-day, it suffers a serious disadvantage. It does not allow of a rapid change from hearing to speaking. If one is listening to a wireless conversation, one must patiently wait until the man at the other end has finished, and then the system must be switched in order to reply. Therefore, for urgent cases, wireless telephones can not be regarded as serviceable media for the transmission of messages. It is hoped that in a short time these drawbacks will be alleviated."

WASP-WAISTS AGAIN—The arbiters of fashion are smiling with approval on the tight bodice, which is causing apprehension among hygienic reformers lest the "wasp-waist," with its inevitable accompaniment of tight lacing, may come in again. When it was previously in vogue one physician remarked that the fashion was really not a bad thing, because it killed off the foolish girls and left the wise ones to control the future of the race. An editorial writer in *The Hospital* (London, May 18) does not fear that the woman of to-day will accept this dictate of fashion. He says:

"With the tight bodice comes the wasp-waist. That has been fashion's rule from the beginning, and doubtless will be to the end. But during the last fifteen years influences have arisen which, quite apart from fashion, will make it difficult for girls to achieve that dubious adjunct to beauty. Bicycling, gymnastics, hockey, have developed our girls so that they could not, even if they would, crush their bodies in the way that their grandmothers did. But, in spite of alarmists, we do not think that wasp-waists are at present so numerous as to endanger the health of the bulk of our women.

"Tight-lacing, to be successful, must be begun when a girl is young, and no one who is familiar with the temper of our

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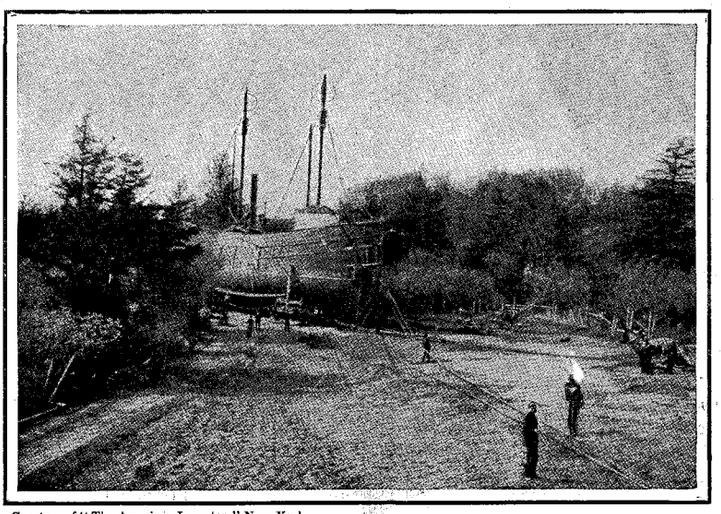
schoolgirls to-day will readily believe that they will prove as wax in the hands of dressmakers, *corsetières*, or others who want to constrict them in any uncomfortable degree. Good, well-shaped corsets can be bought as cheaply now as bad and uncomfortable ones were a generation ago, and if the lines of gown and corset are good, a waist that bears a decent proportion to its owner's height and breadth may still look slender. There are many slim and graceful women, who, if put to the test, would prove to have quite a reasonable waist. Moreover, it is whispered that in the 'sizes' of gloves and shoes the same number does not imply the same measurements as it did in bygone years, and ladies who used to wear 6½ gloves find that to-day a 6 is large enough for a hand that shows no sign of having grown smaller. Something of the same kind may be going on in the corset world, and a conventional 17 may not mean just the 17 inches which its wearer fondly thinks. On the whole, we are not alarmed about the threatened reintroduction of the wasp-waist."

A VESSEL'S OVERLAND JOURNEY

HOW a government vessel of 250 tons' burden was recently hauled across a peninsula over a mile wide, through woods and over hills, is told by a contributor to *The American Inventor* (New York, June). The craft, we are told, was one of the largest lightships in the service and was stationed on the coast of Oregon, at a place where a bay makes an indentation into the land so that a peninsula of considerable length is formed. The lightship dragged her anchors in a heavy gale, broke from her moorings, and was finally thrown upon the shore so far that it was found impossible to float her again at this point. Fortunately, the accident occurred on one side of the peninsula referred to, which is partly formed by the waters of Baker's Bay. We read:



Courtesy of "The American Inventor," New York.

HAULING A SHIP OVERLAND.

"It was decided by the lightship crew that the only way to place her again in her native element was to haul the ship, if possible, along the peninsula to another beach where the water is so deep that it would float the craft within a few feet from shore. The route, as stated, lay through a rough country, including several hills as well as woodland. The would-be rescuers, however, laid out a route, then considered plans for starting the vessel on her novel journey. The lightship weighed over 250 tons and was over 150 feet in length, so that apparatus of considerable power had to be utilized even to lift her upon the rollers along which she was to be moved. The only power employed, however, was that of men and horses. First a huge windlass was set firmly upon the shore. Leading from this was a chain which was made fast to the nearest end of the lightship. She was further steadied by cables extending from her to posts and trees so that she would remain upright. A 'string' of horses was attached to the windlass and with its help managed to lift the vessel upon the big rollers which were placed under her keel.

"Then the journey over the peninsula began, the windlass being used to aid the animals in pulling. As fast as the lightship was pulled up to it by the winding of the chain fastened to it, the windlass would be hauled ahead to the length of the chain, securely set in place and again turned until the vessel had reached it. In places where the grade was steep, not only the string of horses used to start the vessel was placed in service, but animals which were borrowed from people living in the vicinity, so that at times over twenty were in the harness. In advance went a squad of men who cut away the underbrush and small trees, filled up holes and thus formed a sort of roadway over which the lightship journeyed. Such was the difficulty of the task, however, that several weeks elapsed before the peninsula was crossed, in that time the vessel having traveled over a mile. Reaching the end of the journey, the next question was how to launch her? This was finally accomplished by building ways of timber reaching from the shore into deep water. The craft was dragged upon the ways by means of the windlass, then cables were extended from her to a large tree on a point of land near the ways. The ends of the cables being fastened to the windlass, in this way the latter could be used to pull the ship into the water, altho the movement was actually away from it."

PAPER CLOTHING AND CARPETS

THERE is a fruitful field for the imagination in forecasting the possible advertisements of our tailors a few years hence if the success of one firm in manufacturing serviceable suits and skirts out of paper fabric leads to a general adoption of similar material for our clothing. Instead of the "all wool and a yard wide," which is now supposed to stand for the *summum bonum* of dress-goods, we may be reading of the "finest Irish linen" or "imported bond." And the possibilities of cuffs and shirt-fronts of such material for the absent-minded poet are incalculable. *The Bookseller, Newsdealer, and Stationer* (New York, May 15) quotes from two foreign trade magazines some statements which show what progress is being made in this direction. From *The Stationery World* (London) the following is taken:

"For generations paper collars have been with us; we have also paper vests, paper serviettes, paper towels, paper blinds with ornamental border, and it is common knowledge that boots have even been made of comprest paper. Up to the present time, however, except at fancy-dress balls, no one has solved the problem of paper garments. For a long time inventors and manufacturers have been endeavoring to utilize paper for the manufacture of clothing, and a firm in Saxony has achieved considerable success in this endeavor. Almost every one is aware of the increase of warmth possible by simply buttoning a newspaper inside of the coat, and paper vests have had a considerable sale. The objection to paper in its natural state is that it is stiff, that it rustles, and that, of course, it can not be washed; but the Saxony firm to which we have referred has devised a method of spinning narrow strips of cotton and paper into a fabric; and paper and wool are also combined, either making serviceable suits, jackets, and skirts. 'Xylolin,' as the new fabric is called, is cream-colored, and may be washed repeatedly without injury, and is being sold at a very low price."

Regarding the use of paper for floor-coverings, the following extract is made from *The Caxton Magazine:*

"English carpet manufacturers are viewing with interest the large increase of paper or papyrus carpets on the market. Previously, the only paper carpets sold in England came from America and some parts of Austria. Now, however, a large paper-carpet factory has been opened at Reichenberg, Bohemia, and it is very probable that large supplies of their stock will flood the English markets and possibly injure British industry. Mr. W. Treloar, son of Sir William Treloar, the well-known carpet importer, told

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The Daily Mirror recently that American paper carpets had been sold in England for some years.

"'They do not, however, command an exceptionally good sale,' he said. 'The fact that they are slightly more expensive than ordinary carpets probably accounts for this. A piece of paper carpet twelve feet by nine feet costs 50*s*. [$12.50], whereas good ordinary carpets of the same size could be purchased for £2 [$10].

"'Paper carpets can be produced in just the same patterns and colors as ordinary carpets—and we have in stock over twenty varieties. They are washable, and keep wonderfully free from dirt.'

"Messrs. G. P. & J. Baker & Co., carpet importers, said that the effect of paper carpets on British trade would not be very great. 'Carpet manufacturing in England holds too strong a position to be seriously affected by such competition.'

"A well-known West-End physician gave it as his opinion that, if paper carpets were more universally adopted in English homes, many of the contagious diseases now prevaledt would be greatly diminished.

"'Bacilli of all varieties love to get in the folds of thick cloth carpets,' he told *The Daily Mirror*. 'Paper carpets which could be regularly washed would be an impossible hiding-place for germs.'"

PAINTING WITH COMPREST AIR

THE application of paint to large surfaces by means of sprayers, or apparatus utilizing comprest air, has been a familiar device among painters for some time. We have noticed in these pages a machine used abroad which whitewashes tunnels rapidly by using such an apparatus. A writer in *Cosmos* (Paris) informs his readers that the same principle is now being made use of on a much finer scale; that the "air-pencil," which is the tool commonly employed in the work, can be used by one skilled in its handling to secure effects which even an artist would willingly acknowledge. The decoration of cloth and carpets, and even dress material, is among the possibilities of this device. Mr. A. Berthier thus describes the progress made in this art:

"Among recent applications of comprest air, one of the most ingenious is certainly that which relates to devices for applying colors. Some of these are used to cover large surfaces rapidly—to paint metal constructions, such as the Eiffel Tower, to whitewash tunnels, etc. In another order of ideas, the pneumatic method has been utilized in photography—for retouching—and in painting. The method differs with circumstances, and the same is true of the degree of skill required. While an intelligent workman

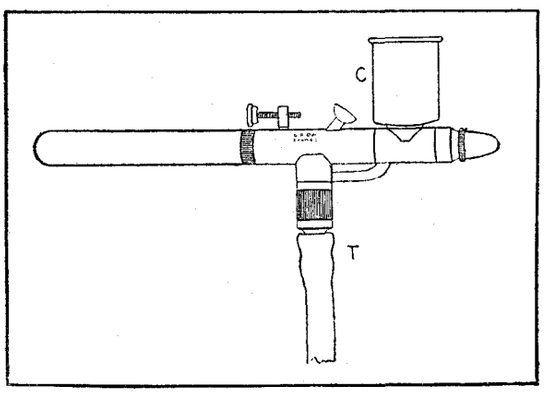

FIG. 1.—THE AIR-PENCIL.

will be able, almost without experience, to use the air-brush for ordinary industrial painting—walls, façades, balconies, etc.—an artist must expend much patience and attention before becoming absolutely master of the new process in flower-painting or in the retouching of photographs.

"To judge from the marking on the apparatus, this new industry flourishes especially in Germany. We have seen pneumatically decorated objects, and it can not be denied that the results are somewhat unsatisfactory. It would seem also as if the cost of execution should be higher than with the older methods. To ply the air-pencil correctly it is not sufficient, as we have already said, to be a skilful and attentive workman; one must almost be an artist.

"The applications of the air-pencil (the aerograph, malgerate, fountain air-brush, etc.) are very numerous. It can be used not only in photography, but in all the industries concerned with the decoration of enamel, glass, porcelain, bronze, paper, etc. It may be utilized also to decorate tissue, cloth, and carpets. Finally, it is known that colors play a very important rôle in the fashions, so that the creation of new shades has always constituted a lucrative occupation in all the industries that have to do with the manufacture of novelties. So far as the production of new and unforeseen effects is concerned, the use of pulverizers and air-pencils gives really surprizing results. We should note, for example, the very pleasing application that has been made in the fabrication of artificial flowers and leaves. When it is necessary to produce delicate gradations of tint, the pneumatic sprayers replace more complicated devices to advantage. Thanks to successive improvements, the mechanism has been notably simplified and the operation is now economical and regular. Pigments are now 'pulverized' very successfully, even such substances as varnish and oil colors, while with metal powders—gold, silver, and bronze—this process is the only one that enables us to obtain really good results."

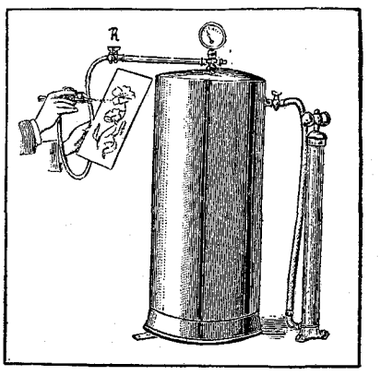

FIG. 2.—AIR-PENCIL IN USE.

There are now two types of "air-brush," one held like a pencil and used to retouch photographs; and the other manipulated like a revolver. The air and pigment are variously supplied. In Fig. 1 the air arrives by the tube *T* and the color is placed in the cup *C*. The device is used as shown in Fig. 2. The forefinger is on the regulating-valve, and the clearness of the outline is controlled by bringing the "pencil" nearer to the paper. Comprest carbon dioxid may be used instead of air, and for simple installations a hand-pump may suffice. It is necessary to guard against breathing the pigmented spray, as many coloring agents are extremely poisonous.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS IT HEALTHFUL TO BE SHAKEN UP?—The municipal health authorities of Paris have recently prescribed that automobiles shall be so built as to minimize vibration. In discussing these regulations a writer in *The British Medical Journal* (London, March 30) intimates that the prevention of jolting is not of so much importance as the Paris authorities seem to think, and that it may even do people good to be shaken up a little. It says:

"Vibration is a matter in which the public can be trusted to look after its own interests; there is great variation in the extent to which cars of different construction jolt, and those which jolt unpleasantly will be avoided, and are, indeed, already avoided. Apart from this it is open to question whether vibration should really enter into any consideration of automobile vehicles from the standpoint of hygiene. A little shaking has for long, indeed one might almost say from the earliest ages so far as modern medicine is concerned, been regarded as a good thing for the liver—one of those luxurious forms of treatment chiefly reserved for the rich in the shape of a prescription to ride in Rotten Row. It has been applied likewise, tho chiefly abroad, by means of complicated machinery, to the treatment of various other diseases. As produced by certain manipulations it is still the chief weapon of certain Swedes and others in the West End, and it is the object in view in sundry appliances occasionally used in the treatment of deafness. When the latter is due to immobility of the ossicles it

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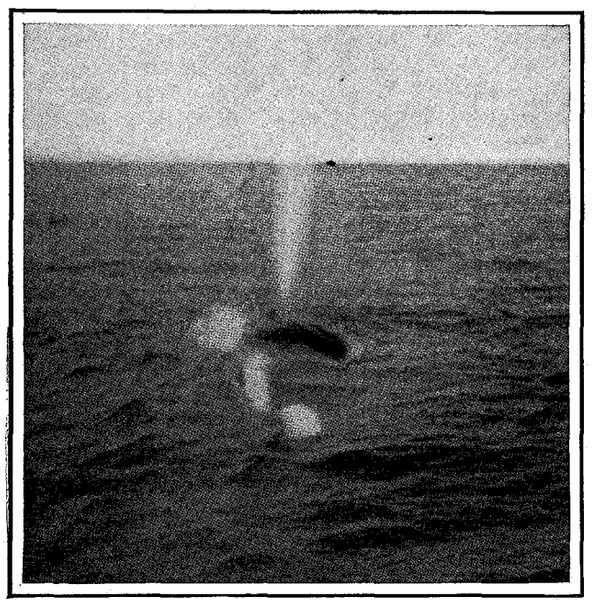
has been applied before now, and not without benefit, by the simple expedient of journeying on the underground railway with the head leaning against the partition. On the Metropolitan Railway, however, as it now is, this gratis treatment is no longer available."

HOW A WHALE SPOUTS

THE accompanying picture is reproduced by *Discovery* (New York, May) from a photograph, said to be the only one in existence, of a whale in the act of spouting, snap-shotted with a pocket camera by Glover M. Allen, of the Boston Society of Natural History, off the coast of Newfoundland in 1903. Says the magazine just named:

"When a whaling steamer is overtaking the quarry the vessel is maneuvered so as to come to a stop at about the spot where the whale is expected to rise for the next spout. In the above case the distance had been well judged and Mr. Allen, standing with



Courtesy of "Discovery," New York.

THE ONLY PHOTOGRAPH OF A WHALE SPOUTING.

camera ready, was soon able to perceive the shadowy form rising obliquely under the port bow. As the whale broke water and shot forth a column of vapor, the click of the camera and the crash of the harpoon sounded almost at the same instant. Notwithstanding frequent expositions of its fallacy, the belief of mariners that whales spout through their blow-holes water taken in at the mouth is generally shared by landsmen in all countries. This spouting or blowing is nothing more than the ordinary act of expiration. The whale breathes in air at much longer intervals than land animals do. When it rises to the surface for a fresh supply it expels forcibly from its lungs the air taken in at the last inspiration, which is highly charged with watery vapor in consequence of the natural respiratory changes. This, rapidly condensing in the cold atmosphere in which the phenomenon is generally observed, forms a column of steam or spray, which the spectator mistakes for water. It also often happens that the whale begins to blow just as it reaches the surface, thus forcing some water into the air with the blast."

"FEEDING" TREES THROUGH THE TRUNK—The reported success of methods of nourishing trees by injecting appropriate liquids through incisions in the trunk is received with incredulity by *The American Agriculturist* (New York, May 18). Referring to recent translations from the French on this subject, one of which appeared in these columns, that paper says editorially:

"The country is overrun with quack tree doctors, who welcome such publicity, and use it as a bait to catch some sucker who is ready to invest in his cure-all remedy. In a general way all such matters must be looked upon with a great deal of doubt. We are very skeptical about the genuineness of the experiments described so carefully by our contemporary. There has been much talk and many articles, both scientific and non-scientific, during the past few years about treatment by fungicides and insecticides injected into the trunks of trees. We do not know of a single instance based on accurate, carefully tried experiments by an expert or worker in plant pathology or physiology. Leading scientists will not say that such a thing is not possible, but they reserve the right to scrutinize carefully records of well-planned experiments. At any rate, we are exceedingly doubtful as to any practical results from such methods."

ARE LOWER FORMS OF LIFE CONSCIOUS?

DOES consciousness of action exist in the lower animals, or are they mere automata? If they are really conscious, can we draw the line anywhere? Does the ameba, a mass of slime that sometimes tries to move in two directions at once, know what it is doing, in the same sense as a man does when he sets out to walk to the railroad-station? In a discussion of "Consciousness in the Brutes" contributed to *The Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease* (New York), Dr. George V. N. Dearborn, professor of physiology in Tufts Medical School, Boston, concludes that consciousness is an attribute of all living matter, and that the ameba has it as well as the man, tho the quality of its consciousness must be as elementary as the mode of its organic existence. Professor Dearborn writes:

"Going along the multitude of animal forms toward the simplest animal from the most human, where can a line be drawn beyond which consciousness may be disclaimed? With wonderful morphologic variety there is striking biologic uniformity, the same use of the same mechanical principles and of chemical reactions and assuredly of protoplasmic nature generally, so that even in ameba, the simplest, indeed the logical limit of animal structure, we find the same events in type and the same means for producing these events—metabolism in irritable living protoplasm. Even in ameba is that same amazingly complex protoplasm whose chemiphysical interactions science is beginning only to unravel. Coordination in ameba is poor and we find him sometimes trying to crawl in opposite directions for a brief space, for of nervous matter there is of course nothing. For the same reason the animal's adjustment to external conditions is imperfect, altho in the main protective of its life. But all the varied metabolism is there, giving rise to the same sort of heat motion, and probably electricity, from the same protoplasmic life, supplied by the same nutrients and giving off the same katabolic waste as does a nerve-cell or any other cell of a human body. Without a single nerve-fibril the naked protoplasm conducts impulses, as one may quickly see when the whole animal nearly at once contracts after stimulation, and coordination and even adjustments occur without anything which can be called nerve. Without muscle, contraction takes place. Without separate gland-tissue secretion goes on. Without reproductive cells the marvelous so-called simple division of the animal occurs whenever its overgrowth demands. . . . In ameba then, the logical limit of animal simplicity, a minute drop of uncolored streaming protoplasm, the matter is organized as forces which interact and are mutually-and self-sustaining. The adjustment of relations, which is its life, is nearly as perfect as in other animals, and because the chemiphysical process at the basis of this series of adjustments is perhaps even more complex than elsewhere (since every function nearly inheres in every part), a modicum, a trace, a sample of consciousness must be supposed to be concerned."

What is the nature of this elementary consciousness? Can we imagine it? Scarcely so, Dr. Dearborn thinks, and yet we may be able to assert some things about it. He says:

"It is customary for descriptive psychology to say that the most prominent aspects of mind as we know it are feeling, will, and thought. The first, feeling, is based wholly on sensations, on

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modifications of consciousness which seem to have to do with that protoplasm which in man and his congeners is made up as sense-organs. Ameba's protoplasm and that of other uni-cells is universally sensitive to irritating stimuli, and its irritation causes reactions exactly comparable to those of protoplasm elsewhere under the influences coming from sense-organs. A dim and simple sensation-mass would seem then to be a reasonable basis and substance of ameba's consciousness. Besides this there are obviously elements of which we know as will or action, and this involves that something else, . . . not to be defined, but representing perhaps in its last analysis the life itself. . . . Another word for will is conscious spontaneity, and possessing this the animal may still be as much the slave of circumstance as you please, for its dependence on its environment is extreme. Sensation-mass and will, conscious spontaneity, such we may imagine are present in ameba's consciousness. In these, nerves are unnecessary, and their physical basis is adequately enough the universally complex, irritable, and active protoplasm of which the whole body is composed."

X-RAY STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES

STEREOSCOPIC *x*-ray photographs have been taken by Dr. E. Sommer, a German anatomist, and are published in his "Anatomical Atlas" (Würzburg, Germany). Some of these are reproduced, and the method of taking them is described, in an article in *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, May 25). The writer reminds us that *x*-ray processes are the only means of inspecting vital organs situated at some depth, but that they have heretofore been practicable only to a limited extent, as objects situated one behind the other are projected by the *x*-rays in one plane, so that only an expert will draw conclusions as to their actual relative positions. He goes on:

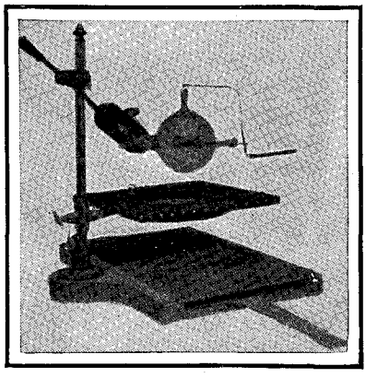
"Endeavors were therefore made to devise a process by the aid of which an appropriate idea of the invisible inner parts of living organisms could be obtained by mere inspection and without any reasoning.

"This was actually obtained by means of stereoscopic *x*-ray pictures, tho many difficulties had to be overcome in this direction, as only those parts which are of different density can be made visible by means of these rays. But this process has been improved to such a degree that *x*-ray stereograms now afford a practically accurate idea of the arrangement of bones and soft parts of the body. . . . . .

"*x*-ray reproduction obviously is a central-projection process from a certain point of the *x*-ray bulb (inadequately called focus). The *x*-rays emanate in straight lines, penetrating through the body under investigation, and being partly absorbed by the latter. . . .

"The method of artificially producing stereoscopic *x*-ray pictures merely consists of imitating the conditions of binocular vision. The experimenter need only produce two pictures displaced parallactically with regard to each other and which correspond to inspection by the left and right eye, respectively. By a stereoscopic device these views are made to coincide and to appear to the observer as one perspective picture.

"In the case of stereoscopic *x*-ray pictures the eye is replaced by the *x*-ray bulb, or rather by what is called the focus of the latter. Two views are obtained of the object without displacing the latter, one being taken in a position corresponding to an inspection of the object by means of the left eye, after which the bulb (the object being maintained in position) is moved through the distance of corresponding points of the eyes, that is, through a few centimeters, while another plate is substituted for the plate formerly exposed below the immovable object, and another view taken of the latter in the second position.



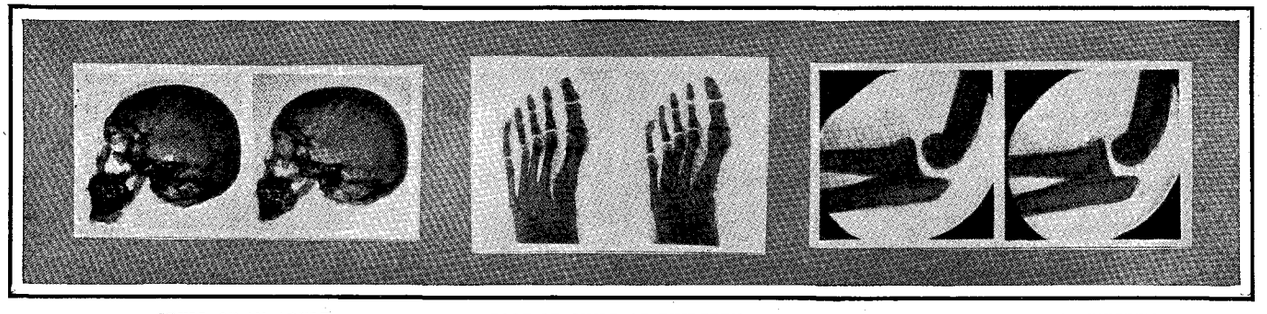
DEVICE FOR TAKING *x*-RAY STEREOGRAPH.

"The special method used by Dr. Sommer is due to F. Dessauer and Dr. Wiesner, of Aschaffenburg, and consists of a combination of a diaphragm process and a stereoscopical method, enabling views of remarkable definition to be obtained. . . . . .

"The amount of displacement varies, according to the object to be examined, between two and nine centimeters [$\frac{4}{5}$ to $3\frac{3}{5}$ inches]. The greater this displacement, the more striking will be the impression of perspective and the more marked the difference of the pictures. In many cases these effects should be exaggerated to some extent by increasing the displacement."

A STEEL CANAL—A remarkable canal has just been completed in Egypt to convey water from the Nile across the Eastern Desert to Kom-Ombo, where it will be used for irrigation. Says *Engineering* (London, April 10):

"The peculiarity of the canal is that it is entirely constructed of steel. It is nearly a mile long by 6 meters [20 feet] wide, and is made up of 17 sections, each about 100 meters [328 feet] long. These sections are coupled together with masonry basins, into which they can slide to accommodate the expansion and contraction of the metal-work, due to changes of temperature. The cross-section of the canal is a semicircle, surmounted by straight sides ½ meter [1½ feet] high. It is made of steel plates 6 millimeters [¼ inch] thick, and stiffened by T-section transverse ribs, and stayed from side to side at the top with flat and angle straps. A longitudinal flange of 3 inches by 2½ inches by ⅝-inch-angle runs along the length of the canal. The normal water-level is at the diameter of the cross-section. The aqueduct is entirely above the ground-level. It rests on a sand foundation, and is banked up on either side with earth."



SKULL OF AN ADULT. FOOT OF CHILD OF THIRTEEN. ELBOW-JOINT OF YOUTH OF FIFTEEN.

x-RAY STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES USED AS AN AID IN STUDYING ANATOMY.

As *x*-ray pictures are produced by central projection, the picture will be proportionally more perfect as the object is less distant from the plate. In fact, only those portions which are in the immediate neighborhood of the plate will be reproduced with some faithfulness. Now an expert observer will be able, from a mere inspection of the *x*-ray picture, to judge what part of the organs was situated closer to the plate, and *vice versa*. These conclusions are, however, far from being decisive, nor are they possible in all cases.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

"METHODIST BROTHERHOOD" ORGANIZATION

AMERICAN Methodism is at present entertaining a British visitor of the same faith, inspired with a novel mission. He is Mr. R. W. Perks, a prominent English layman, who has come to present to the Methodist public a scheme which he hopes will realize the standard set up by John Wesley in "using the influence, the wealth, and the energy" of the Methodist denomination "for the social as well as the spiritual well-being of the people." His plan embraces the fourfold projects of emigration, employment, savings institutions, and old-age pensions. It will be seen that these agencies, tho new to the Methodist polity, have in part been put in operation by the institutional church and the Salvation Army. Mr. Perks's plan of assisting emigration, an enterprise extensively carried out by the Salvation Army, is, he asserts, peculiarly adaptable to the Methodist denomination, which possesses, beyond that of any other religious community, "a complete organization throughout the world." Approval of this part of the plan is exprest by *The Christian Guardian* (Toronto, Methodist) in these words:

"Methodism has agencies in nearly every land. Why not utilize these agencies in wisely directing the streams of emigration from congested lands into channels that shall be very largely under Methodist control? Action in this direction has already been taken by the Canadian church, and there seems to be no valid reason why we should not go even further than we have; nor why Methodism in other lands should not follow. It would make the bitterness of severing old ties lose much of its poignancy if men and women could feel, as they turned their faces toward a new home, that they were going where the Methodist Brotherhood was waiting with a warm welcome for them."

Courtesy of "The Christian Advocate," New York.

MR. R. W. PERKS,

Who is trying to organize the Methodists all over the world into a Brotherhood to help their poor and aged.

The further elements of Mr. Perks's proposition are set forth by him in words quoted by *The Christian Advocate* (New York), from one of the Wesleyan newspapers of London published on the day of his departure for this country. We read:

"The second way in which Methodists may, I think, help Methodists is in employment. Here I again fall back upon Mr. Wesley's advice and practise. Writing in May, 1741, he says: 'I reminded the United Society that many of our brethren and sisters had not needful food, many were destitute of convenient clothing; many were out of business, and that without their own fault,' and having stated the evil, our founder started with characteristic energy to deal with it, and did so very successfully.

"Working alongside the emigration department and the employment agency of the Brotherhood, I would have a loan society and something in the nature of a church friendly society or savings-bank. Many a worthy man has spent his old age with the workhouse staring him in the face, who would have been a prosperous colonist or a successful trader had there been some such loan society as that which John Wesley founded ready to help at the critical moment. I have, in the course of my business life and Methodist experience, met scores of Methodists who have been helped to emigrate, or have been started in life, or assisted over some temporary difficulty through the kindness of friends; but there are multitudes more who have 'gone under' simply because there was no such agency as that which I venture seriously to recommend to the consideration of the business men of Methodism. I am persuaded that such an institution might be managed, as indeed Mr. Wesley's modest loan society was, on sound and successful commercial lines, especially if its funds were to some considerable extent employed to assist worthy emigrants.

"The fourth branch of social work which the Methodist Brotherhood might, and I think should, undertake, is the encouragement of provision for old age. Possibly the state may some day or another be rich enough to deal with this problem. Even if that be so, it is, I think, still incumbent upon the Methodist people to do everything in their power to shield the aged poor of their church from the sufferings which poverty entails."

This visit of Mr. Perks is designed to inaugurate a movement which shall so develop that when the representatives of Ecumenical Methodism meet in Washington in 1911 for their fourth decennial conference the subject will be ready for definite action.

ST. PAUL'S WORLDLY WISDOM

CHRISTIAN people whose aversion to "worldliness" puts them out of touch with ordinary men and women—the very ones they ought to be trying to reach—are reminded by a keen observer who writes in the London *Spectator* that St. Paul himself was not at all of their sort. He not only knew, but considered and conciliated, his fellow men of any class or character. While mysticism is thought by some to be the great essential in religion, common sense is equally necessary; not the worldliness that limits all ideals to the present life, but a worldliness that admits that present conditions exist, and for the best and highest reasons wishes to take advantage of them. Christianity must not leave the world out of its reckoning if it means to save the world. St. Paul was unworldly, but not non-worldly; he calculated the factors and conditions with which he had to deal. This was his worldly wisdom. "Worldly wisdom," in its ordinary sense, means a skilful and conciliatory art of selfishly gaining from the world all that is desired by the individual. This, of course, was far from St. Paul's thought. He never meddled in politics, yet would pay tribute and submit his will to the authorities. Slavery, as a political institution, he would not meddle with. He wished his followers to keep up an appearance which would not offend their non-Christian brethren, and seems to have been in advocate of peace with others at almost any price. Such is the view set forth by the writer in *The Spectator*, from whose article we quote as follows:

"The expression 'worldly wisdom' means, as a rule, the wisdom which is born of self-interest. Of such a wisdom as this the apostle knew nothing. But there is a wisdom—which might be called worldly if the adjective had acquired no derogatory meaning—without which no cause can be successful in a world made up of average men and women. Of this wisdom St. Paul had a great deal. Like most other men of supreme greatness, he was full of that common sense without which the force of religious genius tends to evaporate. He was forever on his guard lest the fervor by which his converts were inspired should lead them to ruin their cause by disregard of ordinary prudence and foresight. He urged them not to neglect all those precautions by which men safeguard their worldly undertakings, and to cultivate those qualities of mind and temper which tend to make men influential among their fellows. He wanted them, he said, not to be 'conformed to this world,' but 'transformed' by the 'renewing' of their 'mind.' Their ideals were to be new, but they were not to neglect those energies by which men with lower aims attained their goal."

Paul accepted the political conditions of his day and tried to

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deal only with the principles which underlay them. He went to the verge of latitudinarianism in his anxiety for peace. His tolerance was boundless and he always labored to put himself in sympathy with those who did not think with him. To quote further:

"Upon those within the church of God he constantly urged the keeping of peace at almost any hazard, and in such a manner as would certainly be thought latitudinarian to-day. For his own part, he told them, he had made the greatest effort of which he was capable to take the point of view of those who talked to him of the faith. To the Jews he spoke as a Jew, to those outside the Jewish law as also outside it. He sympathized with the weak in faith, and recommended their stronger brethren to receive them, 'but not to doubtful disputations.' Christianity must first make its way, he realized, among the common people. We hear of some converts who were of 'Cæsar's household,' but Paul warns the churches against too much desire to make great converts. 'Mind not high things, but condescend to men of low estate.' It was of the broader-minded and more cultivated among his hearers that he always demanded sacrifice."

This innocent and unselfish worldliness proved how near Christianity could be brought to paganism, Judaism, and unbelief so as to obtain the greatest influence over them. Fools were suffered, and must still be suffered, in order that they may be made wise, observes this writer in the following terms:

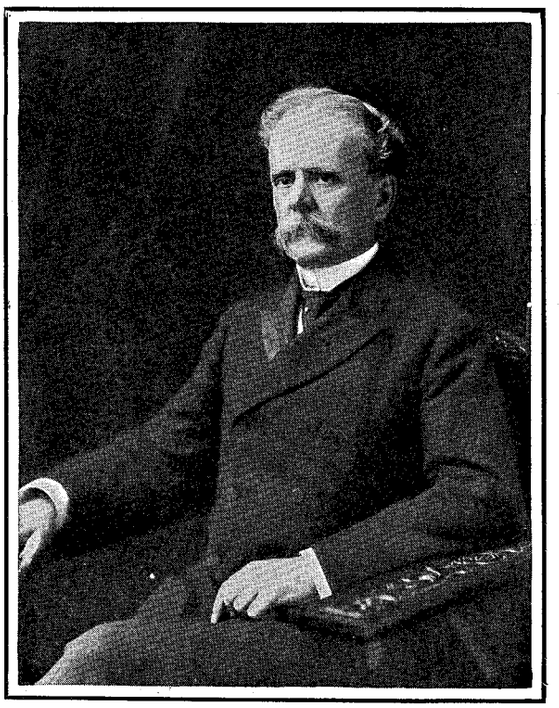
"All this secular wisdom, and much more of a like nature, plainly show that the early church had within herself an infinite power of self-adjustment, and that the earliest Christian theologian did not scruple to consider present necessities. Surely we in the present day may without scruple profit by his example. The imperfect social and political conditions to which the majority will always have to submit themselves are constantly changing. They are stable in nothing but their imperfection. To accept them will always mean to the Christian Church new and different sacrifices. In order to be all things to all men that he may by all means save some, a man must belong to his own age and not to that of St. Paul. The church is constantly faced with new superstitions which must be tenderly dealt with, new respectabilities and conventions which must not be outraged, new enthusiasms which must be held in reasonable check, and a new set of idols and a new regard for days. Modern wise men must suffer modern fools with a modern equanimity."

A CATHOLIC PAPER SUPPREST—One of the latest accessions to the Index Expurgatorius is the organ of the neo-Catholic movement called *Il Rinnovamento*, published at Milan. The reason for the prohibition of this Catholic paper, as given by the Philadelphia *Catholic Standard and Times*, is that it seeks to maintain its standing within the church by adopting a "favorite device of rebellious Catholics," which consists in insisting upon the difference between official and non-official Catholicism, and while "making war on the former, expressing respect for the latter." It is "because such a distinction is sought to be established by such writers as Signor Fogazzaro, the Rev. George Tyrrell, the Abbé Murri, and some others," says *The Standard and Times*, that the organ of the cult has been placed on the Index. It declares further:

"It is part of the plan of campaign begun by such writers to avoid an open rupture with the church, if they can, by an apparent submission when rebuked; and this is why we have Signor Fogazzaro and the Rev. George Tyrrell and their friends at such pains to deny that they are outside the pale of the church. They find it better strategy to keep up the fight within the lines. In notifying Cardinal Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan, of the inhibition of the *Rinnovamento* Cardinal Steinhuber, prefect of the Sacred Congregation, pointed out that not all the issues of that publication were condemned, but only those which contained the articles that have been condemned. Some of the propositions quoted from the *Rinnovamento* differ so very little from the theories of religion and divinity propounded by the Rev. Mr. Campbell that they might be almost taken as paraphrases of the writings of that bold rehasher of old heresies."

BACH AS A RELIGIOUS FORCE

THE great loss which the modern world has sustained by its comparative indifference to music, especially in its relation to religion, is forcibly brought home by the recent Bach celebration at Montclair, N. J. So *The Outlook* (New York, June 8) views the lesson of these five services which brought forward the St. Matthew Passion Music, besides a concerto, a sonata, a solo-



REV. AMORY H. BRADFORD,
The organizer of the Bach Festival recently held in Montclair, N. J.

cantata, an orchestral suite, the motet "Jesu, Priceless Treasure," and Luther's great hymn which Heine called the Marseillaise of the Reformation, all the work of the great German composer. The special interest of this Bach festival, says *The Outlook*, is to be found in the fact that "it was the expression of the interest and cooperation of an entire community." Tho under the leadership of Dr. Amory H. Bradford, pastor of the Congregational Church, all the pastors of the local churches were present, the choir of three hundred was drawn from the different denominations of the community, and "the congregations, representing people of every faith and class, contributed that atmosphere of devout attention to which alone great religious works can be rendered." *The Outlook*, in further comment, observes:

"No service of the usual kind could have lifted a great congregation, or appealed so powerfully to their religious emotions and spiritual nature, as did Bach's choral music; and it was significant that the descendants of the Puritans should have brought back again in this victorious and impressive way a resource for religious expression and for common worship which has been largely lost from the churches of the Puritan order for many decades, and largely lost from the Protestant world. The Reformation effected great and beneficent results, but, as in the case of all fundamental reforms, it sacrificed valuable activities and instruments. In nothing did it lose more than in suppressing certain forms of music from its worship, thus denying itself the fullest expression of religious aspiration. Whatever form the churches of the future will take as regards theological statement, liturgy, or organization, it is safe to predict that when the great Church Catholic is born, of which the earlier Church Catholic was a prediction, music will

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hold a central place in its services, and will become again the vernacular of its most intimate and uplifting experiences."

No one could listen to this music at the Montclair festival, continues the writer, without recognizing the special significance of John Sebastian Bach to the men and women of our time. Further:

"Bach's music issued also out of the very heart of old German life—in its homely simplicity, its concentration of interests, its unworldliness, its emphasis on inward richness, its comparative indifference to outward activities. It is out of these depths of spiritual history that a great religious art issues. It can not be created out of hand by the man of genius; it must have its roots deep in the rich soil of the spiritual history of a race."

Furthermore, as the expression of an individual genius it sounds the note of "victorious personality," but, at the same time, of a "majestic calm" that results from the submission to the divine law. We read:

"His greatness lay in his combination of two rarely united qualities—a genius for structure, a power of organic achievement rivaled only by Beethoven and Brahms among his fellow-craftsmen, and that simplicity and devoutness of nature which enabled him to pour his whole heart into this deep channel of art-expression, and to fuse at the same time the greatest and severest architectural power with the deepest and tenderest expression of intimate personal experience. As the great choruses rise and fall in glorious volume, the most unmusical can not be unaware of the magnificent order which the composer builds up about him, nor can he fail to recognize how completely at home the composer is in these mighty structures. It is this inward strength that gives Bach's music its nobility and impressiveness, and allies it with the works of creation; and it is out of this massive strength of structure that there comes that deep repose which our feverish and agitated age so greatly needs. Bach's choral works stand in striking contrast with a great deal of the music of the day. One hears in them continually the note of victorious personality, but of personality constantly holding itself subject to the divine law, and keeping its place in the divine order. In the majestic calm that flows from this music there is no touch of the stress of self-asserting individualism characteristic of much of the most striking music of the day, of that egotism which obliterates law and rushes tumultuously toward passionate self-assertion and self-expression. There is in the recitative and arias, in the choruses, chorales, and motets, none of that disturbing restlessness which plays, as in so much modern music, on our passions and leaves us in a tumult; which beats on our souls and leaves us naked and helpless in the presence of fate. After the ring of the hammers of the musical Titans of the last twenty years, there is divine repose in the Olympian calm of Bach.

"The power of Bach's music flows from this structural majesty; it does not depend on impressionism of any kind, on what is now called color, on any device which assails the senses and leaves the soul untouched. It breathes the calmness of great vision and deep-hearted faith. Out of its strength, too, comes that noble order which stands like the image of God in the vast disorder of much modern art. Here Bach's work takes its place among the foremost creations of art, for the highest function of art is to disclose unity in the confusion of the world, to evoke harmony out of its discords, and so to continue the creative energy and mood."

Bach's music, we read, is "not the music of impressionism, of temperament, of the passion of the moment, or the passing phase of experience." On the other hand, it expresses these great truths for modern men:

"Individual repose and rest in the supreme order of the universe; refuge from egotism and restlessness in this great central thought, which is like the fortress in which Luther sheltered himself; free expression of personality without the fever of egotism; the supremacy of order and unity above all selfish desire and cravings for individual happiness; 'renunciation once and for all in the presence of the Infinite,' as Spinoza said. Music has as vast a range as literature; it must record many phases of life, many kinds of experience; it must speak to many temperaments, to a vast range of experience. Bach's music stands like Gibraltar amid the changing tides of opinion and the tumult of the schools."

TO REVISE THE VULGATE

THE report that Pope Pius X. has decided upon a revision of the whole of the version of the Bible known as the Vulgate, and will entrust the work to the monks of the Benedictine order, arouses interested comment. This decision reached by the Pope is looked upon as the most important fruit thus far borne by the work of the Biblical commission appointed toward the end of the pontificate of Leo XIII. The London *Times* describes the Pope's act as "a bold step in ordering a revision of the consecrated text of the Scriptures as received for so many hundreds of years by the Roman Church." *The Times* further declares that the Pope's decision "will be hailed with satisfaction by many without as well as within his own communion, and will be regarded by some as an indication that in this great department of Biblical studies he may be disposed to carry out the progressive policy ascribed to his predecessor." The enormous influence the Vulgate has wielded in the sphere of European religion and culture, together with the part it has played in the life of the people, is indicated by *The Times* in these words:

"There is no book which has exercised so wide and so powerful an influence in molding the faith, the morals, the thought, traditions, and literature of the European world as the Latin version of the Scriptures which we know as the Vulgate. It was to the whole world down to the Reformation in many respects what the Authorized Version has since been to the English-speaking races, and it still remains for all Latin peoples the accepted rendering of the Scriptures. For 1,500 years it has been setting its impress upon the lives and upon the whole mental heritage of countless millions of men. It has formed the larger part of the daily offices of the Roman Catholic Church wherever her rites have been celebrated, and it has inspired all that is noblest and most elevated in the rest. It has been the basis of the writings of her theologians from the days of Augustine; it has been quoted by her pontiffs since Gregory the Great sat upon the throne of Peter and sent out his missionaries to the heathen Saxon of England. It has informed the whole of medieval art and literature, which are very imperfectly intelligible without some knowledge of its text. It cast its spell over many of the greatest minds of the Renaissance; and long after is has ceased to hold its old supreme position, it remains interwoven, consciously and unconsciously, in innumerable subtle ways, with the thoughts and the sentiments of all sorts and conditions of men."

Some words concerning the need of the projected work demanded by the advanced state of critical scholarship, and the kind of reception that it will meet, when finished, at the hands of the church, are given herewith:

"It is not wonderful that the scholars of the Biblical Commission should have discovered that a text prepared over three hundred years ago stands in need of amendment. The work of St. Jerome is a marvel of erudition and of industry and well deserves the tribute paid to it by the translators of our own Authorized Version when they affirm that he performed it 'with that evidence of great learning, judgment, industry, and faithfulness that he hath forever bound the church unto him in a debt of special remembrance and thankfulness.' But the task which Pope Damasus commissioned him to undertake was perhaps too great for any one man, even when he possest the astonishing gifts of the translator of the Vulgate. The translation does not all seem to be of equal merit, and indeed there are reasons to suppose that portions of the Vulgate do not owe much to Jerome's hand. His scholarship and his critical methods, wonderful tho they were, were those of his time, and can not, of course, be compared with those which have been elaborated by later students. It has been alleged, for instance, that while he was well aware of the defective state of the text of the Septuagint, which he freely corrected, tho in a conservative sense, he was not alive to the possibility of serious variations in the 'Hebraica veritas.' The text of the Vulgate itself was uncertain during the Middle Ages, and has, indeed, never been scientifically ascertained. The task before the Benedictine revisers is formidable indeed; but doubtless they will perform it with the laborious conscientiousness which has ever marked the literary achievements of their order."

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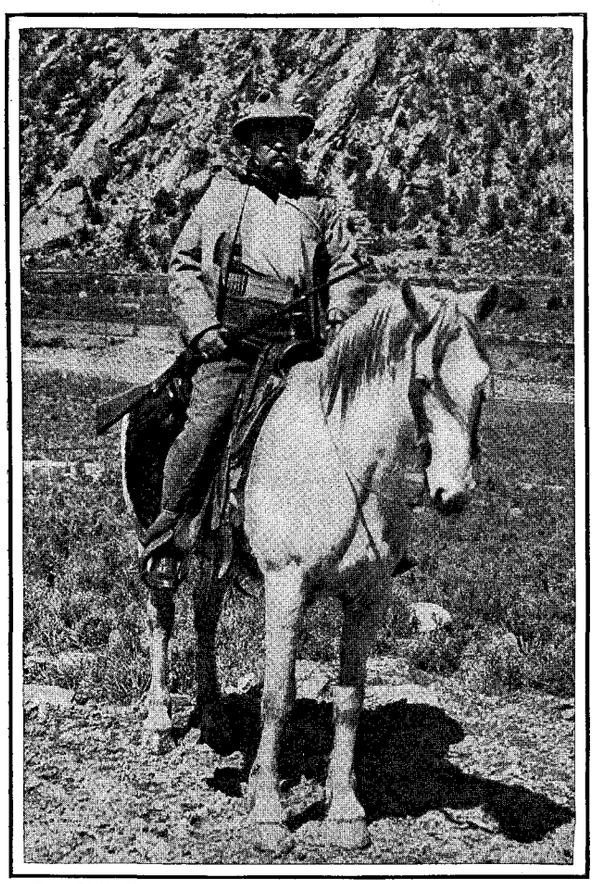
LETTERS AND ART

MR. LONG STRIKES BACK

BESIDES declining to take a place in the "Ananias Club," Mr. William J. Long, the nature-writer, goes several steps further and declares that his critic, President Roosevelt, is incompetent to judge him from the point of view of a naturalist. In this way are the tables turned in the controversy which now presents the aggrieved author in the attitude of demanding retraction and an apology from the head of the nation. The charges against Mr. Long as a falsifier of the facts of nature in his books were summarized in our issue of June 1. Since that time the daily press has reported a persistent intention on the part of the writer to justify himself as a man of truth, with no desire to corrupt the minds of school-children with romantic fiction concerning wild animals. But he strenuously declines to be schooled by Mr. Roosevelt, as may be seen in a long interview with him published in the New York *Times* (June 2). The President is a hunter, he declares. "He knows little or nothing concerning the beasts he hunts except how they try to escape death." What else Mr. Long thinks the President knows he sets forth herewith:

"He knows the outside of the animal; he collects their heads and hides and measures their exterior proportions. Who is he to



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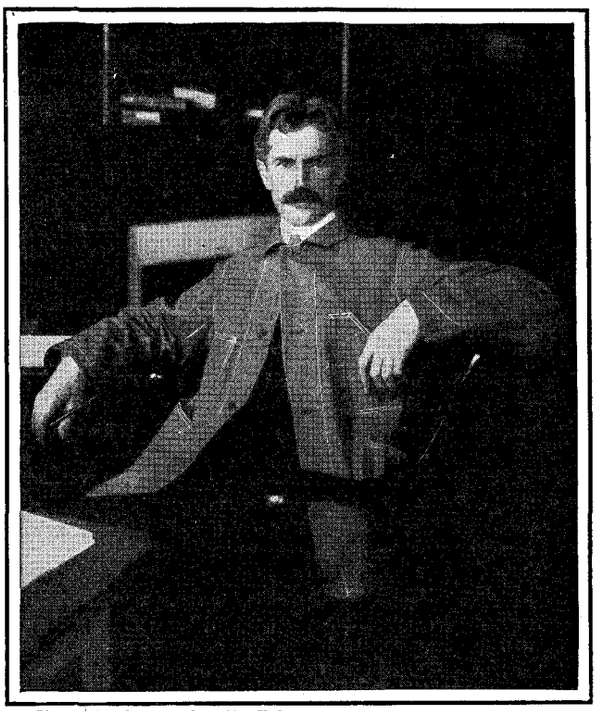
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AS A HUNTER.

After reading two of the President's books, Mr. Long declares that "every time Mr. Roosevelt gets near the heart of a wild thing he invariably puts a bullet through it."

write, 'I don't believe for a minute that some of these nature-writers know the heart of the wild things'? As to that, I find after carefully reading two of his big books, that every time Mr. Roosevelt gets near the heart of a wild thing he invariably puts a bullet through it. From his own records I have reckoned a full thousand hearts which he has known thus intimately. In one chapter alone I find that he violently gained knowledge of eleven noble elk hearts in a few days, and he tells us that this was 'a type of many such hunts'; in others he says he has been much more successful and often far excelled these figures ('Elk Hunt at Two Ocean Pass'). Mr. Roosevelt certainly knows the hearts of the wild things. One nature-writer whom he condemns has watched and followed animals for years, thinking that he could understand



Photograph by Brown Brothers, New York.

WILLIAM J. LONG,

Who spends months of each year in the solitudes, "never killing except in need of food, and then with a heartache."

these wild hearts better if he left them beating warmly under their own soft skins; and he still perversely clings to his delusion.

"Mr. Roosevelt never gets near enough to animals of the forest to know anything about them. You stop two hundred yards away to shoot a deer. I watch my friends from a point perhaps twenty or thirty yards away. I have been so close to wild animals that I could lie and watch their eyelids lift and fall. He has his horses and his dogs. What chance has he of getting near them in their native unconsciousness? I go alone into the woods and steal silently after the animals, never killing except in need of food, and then with a heartache. Thus I spend months of each year in the solitudes. I have had the good fortune to learn many things about the animals that had not been reported before. I couldn't help learning many things. I have discovered the individuality of animals and observed traits that had not been recognized before. I am only one of many men who will soon be doing the same thing—going out and getting acquainted with wild nature and learning how closely it is connected with human nature."

We are still barbarians in our attitude toward the animals, asserts Mr. Long. "Mr. Roosevelt is like a man of the stone age who sallied forth with his club to brain some beast and drag it home to display before his wives." But our hunting has not even the savage's excuse of the need of food. Which, he asks, "is the more pleasing picture, that of the hairy man with his club, slaughtering for food, or the gentleman whom we see in Mr. Roosevelt's autobiography?" Mr. Long gives this citation from the President's book:

"He bore his antlers aloft; the snow lay thick on his mane; he snuffed the air as he walked. As I drew a bead his bearing of self-confidence changed to one of alarm. My bullet smote through his shoulder-blades, and he plunged wildly forward and fell full length on the blood-stained snow.

"I jumped off my horse, knelt and covered the fawn; as I pulled

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the trigger down went the deer, the bullet having gone into the back of its head. I felt much pleased with it.

"My nerves were thrilling and my heart beating with eager, fierce excitement. . . . Drawing a fine bead I prest the trigger. He did not reel, but I knew he was mine, for the blood sprang from both his nostrils, and he fell dying on his side before he had gone thirty rods.

"My aim was true, and the huge beast crashed down hill, pulling himself on his forelegs for twenty rods, his hind quarters trailing. Racing forward, I broke his neck. Two moose birds followed the wounded bull as he dragged his great carcass down the hill, and pounced with ghoulish bloodthirstiness on the gouts of blood that sprinkled the green herbage."

A nature-writer, comments Mr. Long, "would say here that the hungry birds were finding new food and eating it thankfully, like two children picking up red apples; and that the bloodthirstiness lay in the heart of the man who killed this elk when, according to his own record, he had already seven elk heads in camp, and the meat was of no possible use, being too strong for food at this season." No true sportsman, he continues, butchers the deer that comes to his camp, and adds:

"It is an unwritten law of the camp that you may go after game when you need it, but must spare the animal that comes confidingly to your own door. But Mr. Roosevelt makes his own laws.

"Sitting on his veranda, a deer comes to drink at the river in front of him. The great huntsman records:

"'Slipping stealthily into the house I picked up my rifle. . . . I held true, and as the smoke cleared away the deer lay struggling on the sands.'

"Too bad that deer did not know the heart of humanity as well as Mr. Roosevelt knows the heart of the wild things.

"He writes of two antelope: 'They stood side by side facing me, motionless, unheeding the cracks of the rifle.' He killed one, after four shots, and then took several vain shots at the mate as it ran away. 'This deer did not seem satisfied,' he says, 'but kept hanging around in the distance, looking at us.' A nature-writer would say here that the deer was looking for his lost mate; but that, of course, would be a lie. He was merely ashamed of not letting himself be killed by so great a hunter.

"There was one last elk left in the country wherein Mr. Roosevelt had his ranch in the West. One day the lonely old fellow, the last of a noble race, wandered upon the ranch. He belongs to a gregarious tribe, and he probably felt that he might find a sort of companionship among the cattle. 'Of course,' writes Mr. Roosevelt, 'such a chance was not to be neglected.' He grabbed his rifle and rushed out:

"'My bullet struck too far back, but made a deadly wound. The elk disappeared in a wild plunging gallop. We followed the bloody trail and found him dead in a thicket. . . . No sportsman can ever feel keener pleasure and self-satisfaction than when he walks up to a grand elk lying dead in the cool shade of the evergreen.'"

To this last sentiment Mr. Long utters a distinct denial, addrest directly to his opponent in the controversy:

"You are mistaken, Mr. Roosevelt, profoundly, absolutely, hopelessly mistaken. There was a better chance that you neglected when that lonely old elk, the last of his race, wandered to your ranch, seeing your cattle unmolested, and thinking, it may even be, in his dim, brute way, that here was a place where he might be safe from his enemies. And there is a keener pleasure than to walk up to a noble animal dead in the cool shade of the evergreen, his glad life gone, his symmetry distorted in the death-struggle, his beautiful brown coat all clotted and blood-stained, and his soft eyes glazing rapidly as if to hide the reproach that is in them. There is a greater pleasure and wisdom than all this; but you will never know what they are. The bloody endings over which you gloat bring little 'self-satisfaction' to a thoughtful man who has seen the last look in the eyes of a stricken deer, and who remembers that even this small life has its mystery, like our own. You are not a sportsman, tho you have slain your thousands; you are not a naturalist, tho you have measured hides and horns: you do not and you can not understand 'the hearts of the wild things,' tho you have made a grievous quantity of them bleed. It needs no eye-witness nor any affidavit to support this statement. You have yourself furnished all the proof."

BERNARD SHAW NEW YORK INCARNATE

THE mask of Bernard Shaw is down. His secret is out. It was revealed to Miss Florence Farr during the visit she paid New York the past winter. "Bernard Shaw is New York incarnate." So at least she avers in *The New Age* (London), a paper which declares itself "an independent Socialist review of politics, literature, and art." Miss Farr is an Englishwoman who visited our shores in the capacity of lecturer and reciter. Incidentally she has allied herself with that band of inspectors who have bewildered themselves, and, it is to be surmised, the British public also, with analysis and appraisement of "the American scene." Miss Farr, viewing New York through one tube of her binocular, and Bernard Shaw through the other, utters this plaint:

"Both of them ask questions, but will not listen to the answer. Both of them have the slightly metallic suggestion of a note of interrogation. Both of them have been brought up out of reach of the influence of a really venerable tradition. They have picked up such fragments as they could and turned them to strange uses. Both of them are feverish devotees at the altar of work. And even Mr. Shaw's religion scrapes the sky."

To Mr. Shaw, as to New York, continues Miss Farr, "'doing nothing' is hell and damnation," a deliverance which the writer saves from misconception by immediately declaring it to mean "that both the person and the place feel that they have not yet found their best expression." More to the same purpose we read in these words:

"Play after play, preface after preface, pours from Mr. Shaw. He has been explaining himself for twenty years, but nobody understands, or if they think they understand, it is because they know only one or two of his explanations and have not confused their minds with the others. In New York it is the same. The sky-scraper is run up as the most efficient method of cramming time into space, and concentrating hurry and struggle. The wanderer who clasped a lamp-post in his arms, and cried to it in desperation, 'Are you Wall Street or the day after to-morrow?' expresses this aim of all who strive; the psychology of one who spends his life in a tunnel because the end where he will die may be better than the end where he was born. So the subway and the sky-scraper are temporal experiments with space. They are not expressions of anything but work and hurry.

"Empty Mr. Shaw and New York of work and hurry, the man has a headache and closes his eyes in pain, he feels no reason for existence; and the city is a desolation. . . . New York and Mr. Shaw in certain regions give us the impression of London back yards seen from the District Railway. They have as little pretension to anything but a stern recognition of the needs of life."

There is another side of the shield, however, which this writer, more scrupulous than Maxim Gorky, who only saw New York as an extensive slum, goes on to admit:

"There is Fifth Avenue and the expensive shops and Tiffany's and Delmonico's, delightful and wonderful. The antique furniture looks so venerable and yet is adapted so pleasantly to modern demands. America likes a central leg to its Chippendale tables and—gets it. The venerable and the convenient are united; the sacred with just a little dash of the profane is piquant; and Mr. Shaw is sufficiently piquant in his way also. When the lady in the stalls of the Court Theatre said she heard he had just 'adapted "Antony and Cleopatra" for the stage,' she meant, if she only knew it, he had adapted 'Julius Cæsar' to the twentieth century. At Tiffany's the lapis lazuli is bluer than any I possess, and mine is collected from all the quarters of the world except Tiffany's. The pale amber is paler than any other amber. The red amber is redder. It is all wonderful and startling, but how well done, how clever, how like Mr. Shaw!"

If the lapis lazuli at Tiffany's was to be recognized as "bluer"

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and passed by, not so without testing was the "cooking at the historic restaurants," which, conveniently for the parallel, was found to have "all the qualities of Mr. Shaw's plays." "It never bores, there is always a surprize awaiting you, the meal is perhaps a little long, but one can always go away in the middle, but if you do you are not satisfied, for you feel you have missed the best part." The blame, however, in such a juncture is not established, the present writer being more concerned in furthering her exercise of the functions of what Mr. James calls "the restless analyist." Mr. Shaw, by this means, is seen to "share a certain delicate brutality with New York which gives his work an arid effect as a whole." Poetical moments do admittedly occur, "just as Central Park occurs in New York, and his work and the park are both quite romantic at times." But Miss Farr makes further qualifications:

"Of course when Mr. Shaw wrote 'Man and Superman' he was in the same humor as the little New York boy who, after watching the habits of domestic fowls for some time, said gloomily, 'If my wife lays an egg, I'll smash it.'

"The New York woman is delightfully ornamental, too. It is a business with her. I mean she works at it quite as hard as the men in their offices; they give her plenty of money and she makes an art of spending it with an absolutely fascinating result. These women move in their drawing-rooms with all the grace of a carefully stage-managed scene in a society play. Their voices are soft and carefully trained and they are sure to let you know what they think of the usual person's intonation. 'The poor things have to talk like that because everything is so noisy in the streets, or perhaps it is the climate,' they say. The New York smart woman leaves the climate' if it is disagreeable, and goes to Florida; so the climate doesn't matter much to her. She is the feminine counterpart of Mr. Shaw, who ought to visit New York if only to make her acquaintance. She takes the forces of nature and uses them for her own amusement as ruthlessly as any artist among us; but in America she has the game entirely in her own hands. The suffrage would simply be a nuisance to her; she would as soon think of offering to scrub her own floors as offering to vote; 'that is menial work only fit for men.'

"Yes, Mr. Shaw will write about another kind of woman when he has found his own place in New York."

THE PRICE OF NOVELS—The uniformity of the price of works of fiction presents a strange anomaly to be found in no other branch of manufacture or trade. So imprest is *The Publishers' Weekly* (New York) with this fact that it advises publishers in their fall announcements to "adopt the principle of individualized prices" for novels, to replace the established rule of $1.50 a volume. "Why should not the public," it asks, "pay more for one novel two or three times as long as another, or more for the work of an author of long experience and established vogue, than for the work of a new writer, as it pays larger fees to a doctor or lawyer or a larger salary to a minister who has 'made his mark'?" This tendency, seen already in the advanced price of a recently published novel by William de Morgan, named "Alice For-Short," is in striking contrast to the crusade led by *The Times* of London to cheapen the price of books. *The Weekly* remarks further:

"On the whole we are disposed to think that the solution of the fiction problem is in the individualization of prices. It has come to be an accepted tradition in the trade that fiction as a rule is to be printed in a volume at $1.50, whatever be the actual selling price of the $1.50 book; and while there are exceptions to this general rule, these are only exceptions. Such a uniform price is in some respects a convenience, but a brief analysis shows that it has little, if any, business justification. That a novel of one hundred thousand words should be priced the same as one of two hundred and fifty thousand words, one which will sell from 1,000 to 5,000 copies the same as one for which 100,000 sale may be expected, one which pays an unknown author a ten-per-cent. royalty or a less return, the same as one which pays a popular author of wide reputation twenty per cent., is a condition which obtains in almost no other branch of manufacture or trade. In fact, we fail to recall any parallel."

WHY CHESTERTON SHOULD WRITE FICTION

MR. G. K. CHESTERTON, in his work as an essayist and biographer, has proved himself a novelist of the first order. This utterance, apparently as paradoxical as some of Mr. Chesterton's own, is defended on the ground that his imagination gives him a right to the title. In fiction, Mr. William Stanley Braithwaite declares in the Boston *Transcript* (May 25), Mr. Chesterton "would be fairer to himself and fairer to his readers,"

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MISS FLORENCE FARR,

An Englishwoman, who plays "the restless analyst" with New York and Bernard Shaw, and finds them interchangeable terms.

because he would be giving us pictures of life from the standpoints whence he sees it, instead of judgments of men from standpoints other than their own. This is how Mr. Braithwaite sees this fallacy of the novelist who writes essays:

"The immortal fallacy of Mr. Chesterton's literary and moral judgments is his facile ability to read himself into any subject at hand. He has done this in a contemptible way in his earlier work on Browning and in his recent work on Dickens. Paradoxical as it may seem, his attitude toward these writers inflicts the painful comparison of the attitude of St. Bernard toward Abelard. And for the same reason that the thirteenth-century monk would have made a good pope, Mr. Chesterton would make a good novelist. Now when he is crossing swords with the paganism of Lowes Dickinson, the superman of Shaw and Wells, the egotism of George Moore, or the estheticism of the decadents, he is really interesting as a fighter who does not see the ground upon which his opponents stand. The reason is that he reads himself into the whole scheme of life, and besides doing this has been audacious enough to write dogmatically about what he is personally, by experience and suffering, less informed than any other writer of a like distinction to-day."

The question the reading world is trying to answer, says Mr. Braithwaite, is, "What is really Mr. Chesterton's attitude in his own philosophy of life, and what is his real standard in literary

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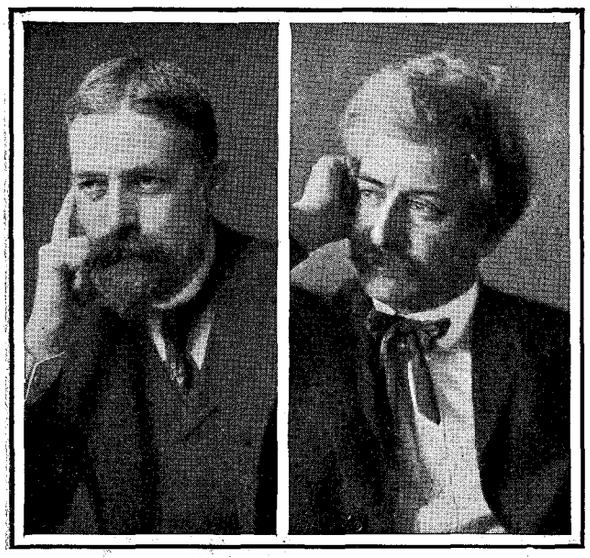
criticism?" The world is represented by Mr. Braithwaite as having been in a sort of puzzlement for three or four years about "the value of Mr. Chesterton's claim to confute the art, philosophy, and morals of Mr. Lowes Dickinson, H. G. Wells, Rudyard Kipling, George Moore, Bernard Shaw, and Omar Khayyám." Mr. Chesterton's habitual fallacy is stated in these words:

"It is not, he would say, with life that he discovers anything wrong, but with such men as Dickinson, Shaw, Wells, and Fitz-



ERNEST CROSBY,
Whose Socialism, tho of European origin, "finds a thoroughly American expression."

HORACE TRAUBEL,
Whose poems "have an earthly-quality" without the European garnishment of "myths, symbols, and metaphors."

TWO "YANKEE" WHITMANITE POETS.

gerald, who do not happen to accept it just from his point of view. Since life must appeal differently to different men with unlike temperaments and educations, Mr. Chesterton has simply set up his own conception of it with those of other men's as ninepins to be thrown at with a pretty swift ball of some one else's theory of it."

Should Mr. Chesterton be content to abandon the field where he succeeds only in achieving his own defeat, it is the writer's belief that he could "evolve a new fiction that would be intellectual on the lines of Meredith's formula, but considerably more human when colored with the absurdities of his imagination."

THE SCHOOL OF "YANKEE" POETS

THE belief which we occasionally see exprest in various quarters that Walt Whitman founded no school of poetry seems to be questioned by a German writer named Johannes Schlaf. He is the latest spokesman of a group of German poets and critics whose attention has been directed toward Whitman and his followers and whose interest has resulted in a series of appreciations and translations of Whitman's work. In a recent number of the *Propylean* (Munich) Mr. Schlaf selects for notice the group of poets whose work has appeared in the columns of *The Conservator* (Philadelphia), and who, according to the view of the writer, are worthily carrying on the tradition implanted by Whitman. Among them are Horace Traubel, Ernest Crosby, and Egbert Fowler. *The Conservator* is a radical literary monthly on the Whitman order, edited by Traubel. In the eyes of this German writer Whitman is the most remarkable of American poets and is the creator of a *genre* which is purely a national product, tho the critic finds some difficulty in fitting a name to it. He observes:

"It would perhaps be better in view of his personality to speak of a coming Yankee' poetry, instead of an American poetry. The latter term is easily misinterpreted and suggests a conglomerate. As since the Civil War the Union has awakened to a more conscious and individual life and culture, so something like a native racial type, which one must call Yankee,' has developed, perhaps even physiologically. The greatest prototypes of this racial type have so far been Lincoln and Whitman. Of late one might add Edison and Roosevelt."

Schlaf calls attention to the fact that Whitman himself employed the term Yankee in this new sense and maintains that the singularly strong and independent development of America during the past sixty years justifies this new application of a term which in Germany has something of the meaning of a caricature.

The free verse which is the form common to all these poets is really, according to Schlaf, of German origin, and he looks forward to its final victory over the severe formalism of French poetry. But up to the present time, it has, in his opinion, reached its greatest perfection in the work of these Yankee poets. In form, he says, "it becomes endless rhythm and endless melody." There is a remarkable unity of style among these followers of Whitman, yet it can not be called an imitation of his form.

Schlaf, with other writers, it is interesting to note, formerly doubted that Whitman founded a new American poetry. Now he admits that he can no longer question the fact, in view of this group of writers. They can not be tested by the standards of old European ideas, for their poetical expression is of an entirely new order. The past is completely set aside in favor of the present and the future. Such a consummation has indeed been coveted by the Europeans, confesses Mr. Schlaf, who also would break away from the reign of ancient myths, but the successful initiative seems to be reserved to the Yankee. European writers will never be able to ignore all conventional themes as Whitman has done; and Whitman's followers are already moving in a world of new poetic elements with utmost ease, freedom, and independence.

The poets especially noticed by Schlaf are Horace Traubel, Ernest Crosby, and Egbert Willard Fowler. Racially and spiritually related to Whitman, not one of them, he declares, is a blind imitator. Furthermore, he asserts that he knows of no poetry of Europe so clearly and so impressively reflecting the new reading of life through the medium of modern science and democracy, as do the "Chants Communal" of Traubel. The Christian socialism of Crosby may be of European origin, says Schlaf, but it finds a thoroughly American expression. Nothing in the poetry of Europe can be compared with "Swords and Plowshares," "Plain Talk in Psalm and Parable," and "Broadcast." Egbert Willard Fowler, by combining Whitman's monism and nature-sense with the cosmopolitism of the modern American, stands apart from the other two by the more intimate appeal of his emotional power. Mr. Fowler, the writer suggests, might serve as a link between these American poets and their European readers. The similarity of style in all these men, declares Mr. Schlaf, is "a manifestation of the newly awakened racial consciousness."

A specimen of the verse of this group of poets may be quoted from Ernest Crosby's "Swords and Plowshares." It is entitled "Grand Old Men":

They are grand old men whose faces hang on my study wall.
I have done with the old Grecian manly beauty—the flawless marble face, unscarred by thought or struggle or experience.
I want the new tragic beauty of countenance that tells of the conflicts and triumphs of life;
The palimpsest on which we may decipher all that is best in human history;
The beautiful lines and curves laboriously wrought by persevering love;
The faces on which great souls have been trying for years to stamp themselves, and which grow more beautiful to the end—
Such are the faces of my grand old men.

Men create themselves—it is only babies that God creates.
A new idea harbored and entertained will remake a man.
A great idea will make a little man great; it will write itself upon his blank face and transform its meanness and pettiness.
Let us open our doors to the spirit that made the grand old men.

—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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REV. CHARLES F. AKED. HAMLIN GARLAND. MAXIM GORKY. ANNA KATHERINE GREEN. ROBERT E. PEARY. CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Adams, Joseph H. Harper's Outdoor Book for Boys. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xi–381. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

Ade, George. The Slim Princess. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 170. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Aero Club of America, The. Navigating the Air. A scientific statement of the progress of aeronautical science up to the present time. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xli–259. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50 net.

Aked, Charles F. A Ministry of Reconciliation. 12mo, pp. 27. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co.

Allen, William H., M. D. Efficient Democracy. Illustrated with portraits. 12mo, pp. x–346. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50 net.

Dr. Allen's volume is an earnest attempt to stimulate methods of efficiency in the individual and the community. He makes the seemingly radical declaration that efficiency is of a higher order in civic affairs than goodness, and asserts that the average citizen in favor of good government does not appreciate the value of this primal quality. The chief purpose of his book is to set forth in as practical a way as possible, and by means of concrete examples, the paramount value of efficiency in private and public weal.

The central thesis of Dr. Allen's book is indicated by his assertion that the particular kind of intelligence needed by democracy is intelligence as to government, and not intelligence as to ethics, law, and business. Learning and virtue, in themselves, are not regarded by the author as bearing any direct relation to efficiency. The principal aim of the book is, therefore, to awaken desire to know the essential facts regarding the administration of health, business, school, church, hospital, juvenile court, charity, bequest, and government; and the argument is addrest less to experts in political economy than to that "larger body of laymen who believe in representative government and are willing themselves to make sacrifices that their own intention and opinion shall be effective and democracy efficient."

Undoubtedly the most impressive characteristic of the volume in an intellectual sense is its significance in favor of the validity of the democratic principle of government, which in certain quarters is thought to have been impaired by recent economic developments. Dr. Allen's faith in the ultimate success of popular government has not been shaken by any of its manifold abuses, and his belief in the efficiency of an intelligent public opinion to remedy these abuses is firm. The chapter regarded as most important by the author is the one that contains a practical suggestion for the establishment of the "Institute for Municipal Research." Dr. Allen presents an elaborate scheme for the establishment of this institution.

Anstey, F. Voces Populi. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 248. London: Longmans, Green & Co. $1 net.

Ayres, Samuel Gardiner. Bibliography of Jesus Christ. 12mo, pp. 502. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. $3.90 net.

Butler, Ellis Parker. The Confessions of a Daddy. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 107. New York: The Century Co.

Chambers, Robert W. The Tree of Heaven. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 325. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Dane, John Colin. Champion. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 310. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

Dunham, Edith. Fifty Flower Friends with Familiar Faces. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 240. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50.

Duncan, Norman. The Cruise of the Shining Light. 12mo, pp. 344. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Bishop Spalding, in his "Glimpses of Truth," offers the pregnant suggestion that "one good book makes waste-paper of whole libraries." We are reminded of this saying of the most literary of bishops by Mr. Duncan's new novel, "The Cruise of the Shining Light" Here is a novel that may truly be said to make waste-paper of much modern fiction. It is a book of a striking type, comparable in humor and description to the books of Blackmore, and in some respects surpassing them. As the reader of current fiction turns the opening pages, he experiences, as it were, the sensation of a sorter of paste gems who has suddenly come upon a rare and perfect chrysolite.

"The Cruise of the Shining Light" is a simple tale of the fisher-folk of Newfoundland, a portrayal of a primitive phase of life, with the fascination of one of those haunting canvases of Millet, in which human simplicity reaches a sort of apotheosis. The central character of the story is old *Nicholas Top* of Twist Tickle, a compound of *Captain Cuttle* and *Daniel Quilp*, a species of tamed pirate, tho still formidable. Grotesque and ugly, he is a veritable *uomo terribile* of humor, worthy, almost of a niche in Victor Hugo's chamber of horrors. A delightful love-story, worthy to stand by the one in "Lorna Doone," runs through the rude drama.

Fogazzaro, Antonio. The Sinner. Translated from the Italian by M. Prichard-Agnetti. 12mo, pp. vi–420. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

"The Sinner," tho published last in English, is the second in the series of Fogazzaro's Roman Trilogy, of which the other volumes are "The Patriot" and "The Saint." "The Sinner" is, then, the second link in the chain, its publication in Italian having occurred in 1901. The first and third of the now well-knwon series have been noticed in these columns. As regards literary quality, the three volumes may be said to stand on an equal plane. The novel is in effect a history-in-little of contemporaneous Italy, exhibiting manifold aspects of a society which may be said to be unique. The reader sees, as it were, through the lens of a powerful modern imagination, the latest aspect of the oldest of civilizations. He is taken behind the scenes of Roman aristocratic society, and obtains a glimpse of the brilliant and the seamy side of patrician life.

The central motive of the book is the powerful love-story of *Maironi* and *Jeanne Dessalle*. *Jeanne* is undoubtedly one of the strangest heroines that have ever sprung from the brain of a romantic novelist. To the average American reader she will appear wholly impossible, but it would be rash to conclude that her type does not exist in Italy. Pathos and humor are intermingled in the delineation of *Don Giuseppi Flores* and *Marchesa Nene*. The former, a saintly old priest, supposed to have been drawn from the author's uncle, is one of the most attractive characters in the book.

Garland, Hamlin. The Long Trail: A Story of the Northwest Wilderness. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 263. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Adventure in the Klondike is the subject of Mr. Garland's novel. While appealing primarily to youthful readers, with whom it is sure to be a favorite, the story will be enjoyed almost as much by older persons who have not lost taste for outdoor adventure and the alluring life of the gold-camp. The author does not rely upon imagination for his descriptions. He has traveled over the country of which he writes, and has seen and had experience of the human types portrayed in his book. "The Long Trail" has the healthful, breezy traits that mark Mr. Garland's other Western tales, and the additional merit of bringing before the reader in a pleasant way a chapter of recent history.

It is a fine description of the gold-camp that is given in the latter portion of the book, recalling in some respects the Californian "Forty-niners," but with the added interest of the struggle with severe climatic conditions.

Gorky, Maksim. Mother. With eight illustrations by Sigmund de Ivanowski. 12mo, pp. 499. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

It is exactly a year since the fiasco of Gorky's visit to this country. He came, it will be recalled, to appeal for American support for the Russian revolutionary

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cause, but the storm which burst upon him when the irregularity of his marriage connection became known forced him to give up all his plans and to retire abruptly from the public view. What he failed to do upon the platform he has tried to do by means of a novel. In "Mother" he has given a strong and characteristic portrayal of that lower class to which he himself belonged, and which is the principal element in the present struggle for freedom in Russia. These poignant and at times terrible pages convey to us the most vivid impression that we have yet received of this strange man who seems the embodiment of those vague but earnest gropings of the Russian masses toward liberty.

In "Mother" we have a picture-in-little of the great revolutionary movement now in ferment in Russia, a picture that, perhaps, gives us a truer impression of the forces and ideas that underlie the present popular revolt than we have yet received from any other source. In these vivid pages Gorky has described the bitterness of Russian poverty and oppression, has laid bare the revolting nakedness of Russian vice and degradation. And while he pours out his wrath upon those responsible for these conditions he has not failed to expose the moral sores and ulcers of his own class.

The horror of it all is painted with a brutal *verve* that will shock many readers. It is realism of the genuine type, superior to anything in the "Rougon-Macquart" series, for Zola only dreamed of the proletarian sufferings that he depicted. Gorky, on the contrary, has felt them. His book is a sort of rude epic of Russian poverty and oppression, from which nothing is omitted. It is the book into which Gorky has put most of himself and which shows most clearly his qualities and defects. But unless one have steel nerves it will give him a nightmare to read it.

Green, Anna Katharine. The Mayor's Wife. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 389. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Hodges, George. Holderness. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xvi–102. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25 net.

Jeffries, Richard. The Story of My Heart. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. xiv–207. London: Longmans, Green & Co. $1 net.

Johnson, Trench H. Phrases and Names, Their Origins and Meanings. 12mo, pp. 384. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Lovett, Robert Morss. A Winged Victory. 12mo, pp. 431. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50.

In spite of its classic title this novel is of very modern cast. It describes present-day life in the West, and incidentally gives us a picture of what is known as the "co-ed" type of college training. While the book is seriously lacking in unity and coordination, it has features of genuine merit; and the fact that it is entirely free from affectation, and evidently the work of a writer with a real story to tell, commend it favorably to the reader. Mr. Lovett's novel is conceived in the good old style which was in vogue before "impressionism" made its appearance in literature. The characters are described from infancy onward through the successive stages of life.

Peary, R. E., U.S.N. Nearest the Pole: A Narrative of the Polar Expedition of the Peary Arctic Club in the S. S. *Roosevelt*, 1905–1906. With ninety-five photographs by the author, two maps and a frontispiece in color by Albert Operti. Introduction by Theodore Roosevelt. Large 8vo, pp. xx–411. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $4.80 net.

Peary's volume will be accepted as the best and most authoritative account of polar exploration that has in many years appeared. It embodies the results of probably the richest and most original experience that has fallen to the lot of any explorer of the Far North, and suggests the reasonableness of expeditions of the kind from the point of view of scientific research. Many of the events recorded are of a thrilling character, and some are strange and uncanny. Of especial interest is the explorer's account of live creatures that were encountered by him in regions which are commonly supposed to be fatal to all life Formidable horned beasts resembling the buffalo range over these icy deserts, and were killed and fed to Peary's dogs.

Peary penetrated farther into the frozen heart of the arctic circle than any adventurer from the earliest records to the present time. His journey was surrounded by apparently insurmountable difficulties, but his unique experience—extending over a period of twenty years—enabled him to overcome them all. Altho the avowed object of the expedition—the actual reaching of the pole—was frustrated it was successful so far as it outstript the records of all previous explorers. Peary declares that except for the fortuitous combination of open lanes of water in his route, causing costly delays, he would actually have been able to reach the pole. His last trip seems to have definitively confirmed his former belief that with the knowledge and experience now in his possession, it is entirely possible to achieve the long-sought goal. He bases his hopes of success principally upon the cooperation of the Eskimos whom he has enlisted in his service in each of his expeditions.

The illustrations are striking. Taken by the author himself, they in some cases depict scenes as strange as if they had been taken upon some other planet. President Roosevelt has written an introduction for the volume.

Raleigh, Walter. Shakespeare. 12mo, pp. 233. New York: The Macmillan Co. 75 cents net.

Roberts, Charles G. D. The Haunters of the Silences. With many illustrations and decorations by Charles Livingston Bull. 12mo, pp. xiv–316. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

"The Haunters of the Silences" is a book of animal life and nature similar in some respects to "The Kindred of the Wild" and "The Watchers of the Trails." It is the most ambitious work of the kind that Mr. Roberts has yet written, and deserves to be placed in the first rank of nature books. The reader comes in contact with a sort of new world—the elemental, palpitating world of animated nature. This world, so far removed from ordinary lives, possesses singular charm, and no doubt the charm is heightened by contrast with the cabined, cribbed, and confined existence that we know as civilization. Mr. Roberts transports us to the region of nature's primitive manifestations. We become spectators of the vast drama of the silences, a drama that has been going on for thousands of years and of which nature itself, is the chorus.

In addition to the wilds of woods and ice, Mr. Roberts has dealt with the life of the dwellers of the deep. It was not an easy task, as he observes, to become intimate with the habits of a sawfish. It has, therefore, been necessary to draw largely upon imagination when the life of the abyss is in question. He reminds readers that his knowledge of the *orca* or killer-whale, the narwhal, the shark, and the gigantic cuttlefish, is not of the same kind as his knowledge of the moose, the bear, and the eagle. In describing the kindreds of the deep he has to rely upon the collated results of other observers; yet this portion of the book is by no means the least interesting.

The book opens with a characteristic description of the long arctic night and of the events that transpire in one of the most appalling of the silences. There are vivid accounts of the adventures of polar bears in the ice-floes, and an especially striking description of a duel between one of these animals and a giant walrus. Perhaps the most impressive episode of all is the wonderful tale of a diver's duel with a devil-fish—Victor Hugo's famous *motif* brought up-to-date as it were—in which Mr. Roberts has given full leash to the terrible side of his imagination. Mr. Bull's fine pictures and sketches, in full sympathy with the text, form an important feature of the volume.

Roberts, Morley. The Flying Cloud. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 328. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

Shaw, Charles Gray. Christianity and Modern Culture An Essay in Philosophy of Religion. New York: Eaton & Mains, 1906.

This little book is an attempt to re-adjust Christianity to the spirit of modern scientific life, but it does so without any attempt to tell clearly what either Christianity or modern scientific life is The term "modernity' is constantly used in it to denote the existing spirit of thought, but it is doubtful if either the author or any other person knows what it means. There is a great deal of technical phrasing which shows the effect of reading the work of certain men of historical note, but it is doubtful if any one, save a few students, will understand its relation to the problems discust. Take the following example, which represents the author's style throughout:

"During the nineteenth century, thought exchanged logic for psychology, and to such an extent that the truth of Christianity has ever been threatened with subjectivism. Then a Toland and a Tindal stript Christianity of the temporal and mysterious and withdrew it from the realm of history; now, a Strauss and a Feuerbach clothe it with mythology and reduce it to experience. Here Classicism, like that of Shaftsbury and Lessing, sought to reduce Christianity to formalism; there, the Romanticism of Schlegel and Novalis tend to regard it as full of sentiment and imagination."

Without questioning the truth of all this, it is not exposition of Christianity in any useful sense to describe it thus. The statement, "Where Christianity is sacerdotal and modernity is secular, there can be little else than divergence; but when the essence of this religion and the heart of the age are reached, it will be found that they are one," gives us another typical statement which reflects the usual academic view of things, a view which seems never to get into any contact with real life.

Vanderlip, Frank A. Business and Education. 12mo, pp. 263. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50 net.

Williams, Elizabeth Otis. Sojourning, Shopping and Studying in Paris. 16mo, pp. viii–185. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

Young, Rida Johnson, and **Coleman,** Gilbert P. Brown of Harvard. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 319. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

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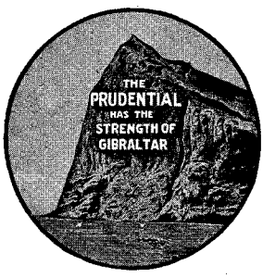

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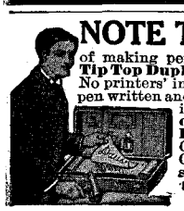

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CURRENT POETRY

The June-Time.

BY ELEANOR C. HULL.

Oh, there's no breeze like the June breeze that has swept the rosy clover,
That has blown across the meadows and the daisies' drifted snow,
That has played among the tree-tops, that has strayed the woodland over—
Oh, there's no breeze like the June breeze, sweet tho all the breezes blow.

There's no sunshine like the sunshine which the month of June discovers,
With its golden gleam of brightness and its tender warmth of tone,
Soft as kiss of little children, fair as bliss of happy lovers—
There's no sunshine like the sunshine which this months has made its own.

Oh, there's no time like the June-time, made of happiness and honey;
Then it's sorrow to the background, and rejoicing to the fore.
All the ways of June are gracious, all her days are sweet and sunny—
Oh, there's no time like the June-time, best and blest forevermore.

—*From Lippincott's Magazine* (June).

The Young to the Old

BY CALE YOUNG RICE.

You who are old,
And have fought the fight,
And have won or lost or left the field,
Weigh us not down
With fears of the world, as we run!
With the wisdom that is too right,
The warning to which we can not yield—
The shadow that follows the sun
Follows forever—
And with all that desire must leave undone,
Tho as a god it endeavor,
Weigh, weigh us not down!
But gird our hope to believe
That all that is done
Is done by dream and daring—
Bid us dream on!
That Earth was not born
Or Heaven built of bewaring—
Yield us the dawn!
You dreamt your hour—and dared, but we
Would dream till all you despaired of *be.*
Would dare, till the world,
Won to a new wayfaring,
Be thence forever easier upward drawn!

—*From The American Magazine* (June).

The Spring of Tiberianus, 4th Century A.D.

(FROM "MACKAIL'S 100 BEST LATIN POEMS.")

Through the pleasant green valley the rivulet flows
And laughs in his pebbly bed as he goes.
Gray bay and green myrtle above us are spread
And whisper and sigh in the breeze overhead.
The tender green grass is all brilliant with flowers,
The crocuses blaze, and the lilies in showers
Of white crowd the banks, and the violets fill
With sweet-smelling breathings the forest and hill.
The Prince of all hues and the Queen of all scent
'Midst the gifts of the spring their gold glories have lent.
'Neath the tending of Venus the roses are blown,
And the damp undergrowth with the marigolds strown.
The courses of waters with murmuring sound,
And in eddy and tumbling sparkle around.
Round the mossy-grown caverns the green ivy clings,
And here in the shade every feathered fowl sings

For Loss of Appetite There is Nothing Better Than HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
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Buying a High Powered Four-cylinder touring car in this six-cylinder era is buying a car already out of date—practically, a second-hand car at the price of the newest and best. In six months you won't be able to dispose of it for 50% of its cost to you—observe the frantic efforts now being made to get rid of fours before the real slump occurs.

Nor Should You Pay a fancy price for a "six" just because it *is* a "six" and because there's a shortage. Ford prices are fixed on a basis of real value. And Ford prices are *fixed*—we permit no agent to exact a premium on Fords—never would countenance it for a minute, either on runabouts or "Sixes". So long as there are any to be had you get them at *list price* and at first hand.

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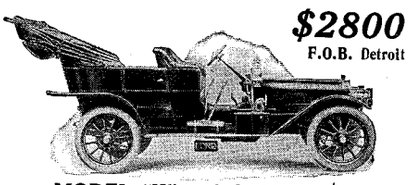

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Low still, and still louder, and all the woods ring
With the ditties of birds and sweet whispers of spring.
In musical harmony river and tree
Sigh and murmur enchanted by Zephyrus free.
Thus, as through the scented fair forest he went,
Bird, stream, breeze, and flower their loveliness lent.
—*Quoted in The Westminister Gazette* (London).

Earth-Weary.

BY ARCHIBALD SULLIVAN.

Pale brow too white for traceries of pain,
Frail hands too soft for this world's thorn and rue,
Unearthly eyes beneath whose drooping lids
There lay too much of heaven shining through.

Pale, weary feet that strove to keep the road,
But longed across the poppy fields to roam;
Then God looked down—saw anguish in her eyes,
And through a poppied sunset led her home.
—*From Appleton's Magazine* (June).

Poetry.

BY ELLA HEATH.

I am the reality of things that seem;
The great transmuter, melting loss to gain,
Languor to love, and fining joy from pain.
I am the waking, who am called the dream;
I am the sun, all light reflects my gleam;
I am the altar-fire within the fane;
I am the force of the refreshing rain;
I am the sea to which flows every stream;
I am the utmost height there is to climb;
I am the truth, mirrored in fancy's glass;
I am stability, all else will pass;
I am eternity, encircling time;
Kill me, none may; conquer me, nothing can—
I am God's soul, fused in the soul of man.
—*From The Saturday Review* (London).

Friendship.

BY GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK.

Lo, in my hour of need I called on thee,
Asking thy friendship's none too heavy toll;
Comrades were we when I was glad and whole,
And yet thou cam'st not, and at last I see
Twain are the ways of friendship, and there be
One that laughs with us o'er the fragrant bowl,
And one that wanders with the troubled soul
In the great silence of Gethsemane.

I can forgive, and while glad days abound
Thou shalt be with me; but when Autumn flings
The rose-leaf and the wine-cup to the ground,

AN OLD EDITOR
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The editor of a paper out in Okla. said: "Yes, it is true when I got hold of Grape-Nuts food, it was worth more than a $2000 doctor bill to me, for it made me a well man. I have gained 25 pounds in weight, my strength has returned tenfold, my brain power has been given back to me, and that is an absolute essential, for I am an editor and have been for 35 years.

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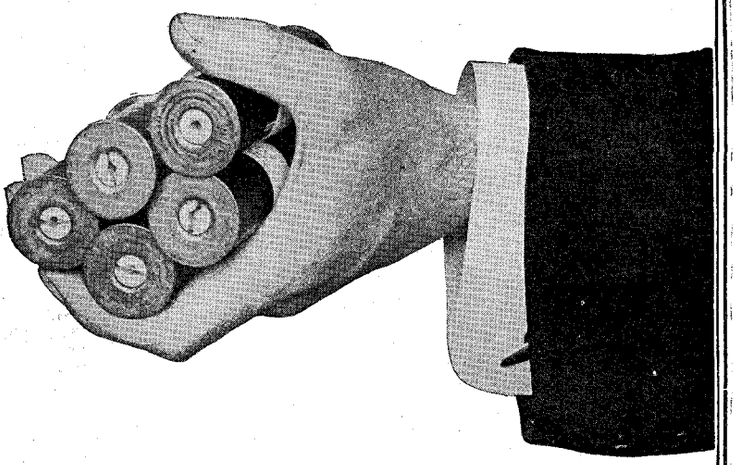

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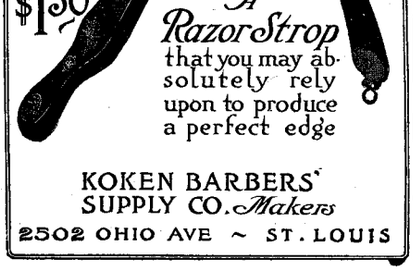

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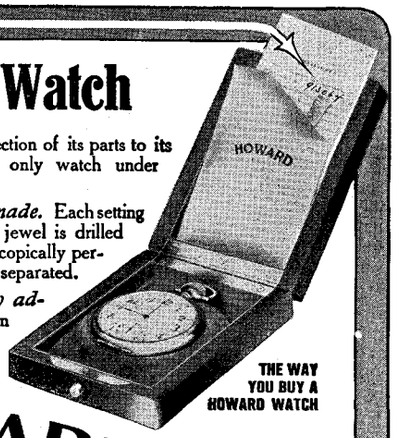

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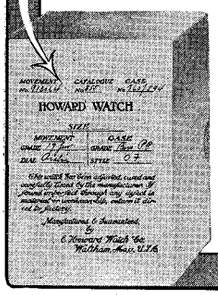

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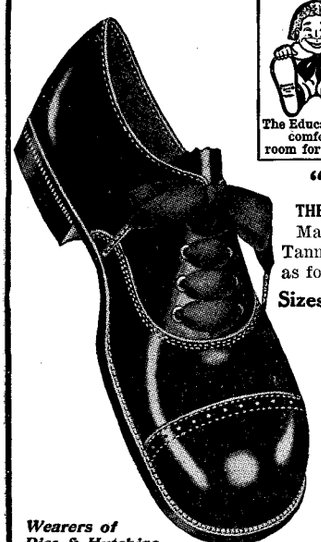

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Then would I call upon the heart that hears
With intimate love the depths of human things,
The eye that knows the sanctity of tears.
—*From* "Nineveh and Other Poems"
(Moffat, Yard & Co.).

PERSONAL

Schurz at the Battle of Chancellorsville.—In the June instalment of Carl Schurz's autobiography in *McClure's Magazine*, there is given a detailed account of the battle of Chancellorsville, at which Schurz was commander of the Third Division of the Eleventh Corps of Union troops. The rout of the Eleventh Corps in that battle is a matter of history. But as is pointed out in this review, the causes of that rout have been little understood by those not concerned in it, and much harm has been done Mr. Schurz and the men he commanded, by the false reports circulated then and since. His own division of the Eleventh Corps was posted on the exposed right flank of the Federal Army, where it bore the brunt of the Confederate attack led by "Stonewall" Jackson. It was not his fault, it is here declared, that the corps was so drawn up that a rout was inevitable. In fact, he had seen the danger and called the attention of his superior, General Howard, to the flanking movement of General Jackson, but without being able to convince him of the necessity for a new disposition of the corps. This article is largely devoted to explaining the facts of the battle with a view to removing from Schurz and his troops the discredit which has attached to them. At last, we read, history is placing the blame and credit where they belong. To quote in part:

Not long after General Hooker had examined our position, I was informed that large columns of the enemy could be seen from General Devens's headquarters, moving from east to west on a road running nearly parallel with the Plank road, on a low ridge at a distance of about a mile or more. I hurried to Talley's farm, where I could plainly observe them as they moved on, passing gaps in the woods, infantry, artillery, and wagons. Instantly it flashed upon my mind that it was Stonewall Jackson, the "great flanker," marching toward our right, to envelop it and to attack us in flank and rear. I galloped back to corps headquarters at Dowdall's Tavern, and on the way ordered Captain Dilger to look for good artillery positions fronting west, as the corps would, in all probability, have to execute a change of front. I reported promptly to General Howard what I had seen, and my impression, which amounted almost to a conviction, that Jackson was going to attack us from the west in flank and rear. In our conversation I tried to persuade him that in such a contingency we could not make a fight in our cramped position facing south, while being attacked from the west; that General Devens's division and a large part of mine would surely be rolled up, telescoped, and thrown into utter confusion unless the front were changed and the troops put upon practicable ground; that in my opinion our right should be withdrawn and the corps be formed in line of battle at a right angle with the Turnpike, lining the church grove and the border of the woods east of the open plain with infantry, placing strong echelons behind both wings, and distributing the artillery along the front on ground most favorable for its action, especially on the eminence on the right and left of Dowdall's Tavern. In such a position, sweeping the opening before us with our artillery and musketry, checking the enemy with occasional offensive returns, and opposing any flanking movements with our echelons, we might be able to maintain ourselves even against greatly superior forces, at least long enough to give General Hooker time to take measures in our rear according to the exigencies of the moment.

I urged this view as earnestly as my respect for

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my commanding officer would permit, but General Howard would not accept it. He clung to the belief which, he said, was also entertained by General Hooker, that Lee was not going to attack our right, but was actually in full retreat toward Gordonsville. I was amazed at this belief. Was it at all reasonable to think that Lee, if he really intended to retreat, would march his column *along* our front instead of *away* from it, which he might have done with far less danger of being disturbed? But General Howard would not see this as I did, and closed the conversation saying that General Hooker had a few hours before inspected the position of the Eleventh Corps and found it good. General Hooker himself, however, did not seem quite so sure of this at that moment as he had been a few hours before.

Then follows an account of the routing of the right flank by Jackson, who had, as Schurz anticipated, taken up his position where an advantageous attack was possible. Schurz's men withstood the assault of the Confederate troops, we are told, as well as any body of soldiers in the world could have done in similar position. Yet the rout which followed was attributed by the contemporary press to their weak-heartedness. The difficulty of the army's retreat is described. We read further:

We of the Eleventh Corps had to meet there a trial far more severe than all the dangers and fatigues of the disastrous campaign. Every newspaper that fell into our hands told the world a frightful story of the unexampled misconduct of the Eleventh Corps; how the "cowardly Dutchmen" of that corps had thrown down their arms and fled at the first fire of the enemy; how my division, represented as having been first attacked, had led in the disgraceful flight without firing a shot; how these cowardly "Dutch," like a herd of frightened sheep, had overrun the whole battle-field and come near stampeding other brigades or divisions; how large crowds of "Eleventh Corps Dutchmen" ran to United States Ford, tried to get away across the bridges, and were driven back by the provost guard stationed there; and how the whole failure of the Army of the Potomac was owing to the scandalous poltroonery of the Eleventh Corps. Of the generals, only Couch and Doubleday were heard from, as expressing the opinion that there might be another side to the story. All the rest, as far as we could learn, vied with one another in abusive and insulting jibes. The situation became unendurable. Would not justice raise its voice?

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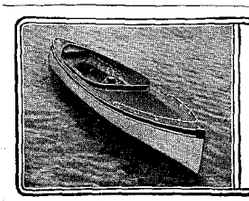

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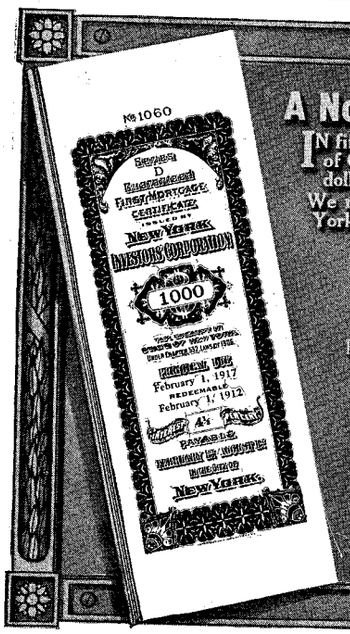

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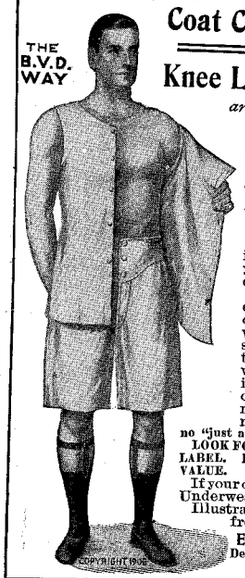

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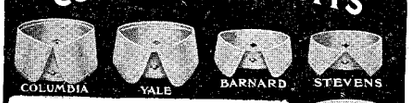

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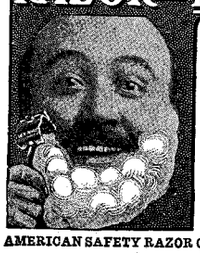

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investigation of his conduct and of his division's responsibility for the defeat at Chancellorsville were unanswered. Not until history had weighed the evidence, after many years of discussion on both sides, was the truth published. The instalment concludes thus:

The mist hanging over the Eleventh Corps and the events of the 2d of May, 1863, has at last been dissipated by historical criticism—not as soon as we had hoped, but thoroughly. The best military writers—notably Col. Theodore A. Dodge, of the United States Army—have, after arduous and conscientious study, conclusively shown, not only that the Chancellorsville defeat was not owing to the discomfiture of the Eleventh Corps, but that the conduct of the Eleventh Corps was as good as could be expected of any body of troops under the circumstances. The most forcible vindication of the corps, however, has come from an unexpected quarter. Dr. August Choate Hamlin, formerly lieutenant-colonel and medical inspector of the United States Army, a nephew of Vice-President Hannibal Hamlin, had in the course of the war become acquainted with many of the officers and men of the Eleventh Corps. The frequent repetitions he heard of the old stories about the Eleventh Corps at Chancellorsville—not, indeed, from serious military critics, but from that class of old soldiers who were fond of vaunting their own brave deeds at the expense of others—provoked him so much that, prompted by a mere sense of justice, he undertook to investigate the happenings at Chancellorsville, so far as they touched the Eleventh Corps, to the minutest detail. He not only studied all the documents bearing upon the subject, but he visited the battlefield, inspected the positions, measured to the yard and to the inch the distances between the various points mentioned in the reports, and sought out every person North and South that could give him any information of consequence. After sifting his evidence with unsparing rigor, he delivered his judgments with absolute impartiality, not only sweeping away the slanders that had been heaped upon the Eleventh Corps, but also putting under merciless search-light many of the fanciful stories told of the heroic deeds performed in the dark of night, to repair the mischief done by the so-called "misconduct" of that ill-fated body of brave soldiers.

A Tamed Wild Man.—Geronimo, the picturesque old Indian "bad-man," is one of the most genuine surviving relics of red days of the West. In a government "shack," on the outskirts of Fort Sill, Arizona, he is spending his last days under the care and surveillance of the United-States soldiery. He now lives, "wrinkled and bent, pottering around the post seeking small coins from visitors, or being loaned by the Government as a drawing-card for 'world's fairs' and other exhibitions," we read in *The Outing Magazine*. Yet in his earlier years he was the terror of the West. He baffled the armed forces of the United States for a considerable time and before he was captured cost the country, according to this authority, a million dollars. He "nearly depopulated the Territory of Arizona during his murdering, plundering raids." General Miles once declared, we are told, that he was "the worst Indian that ever lived." The writer continues:

If he ever showed one redeeming trait, it has not been recorded, and yet in his old age the "Great White Father" has dealt him tolerant forgiveness and charity. Last winter during the inaugural ceremonies at Washington, Geronimo was one of the big chiefs brought east to give color to the parade in Washington. Some persons made vigorous objection to permitting this old cutthroat to march with his fellow warriors, but the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Leup, pooh-poohed these critics, saying that Geronimo had lived down his crimes during some twenty years of imprisonment and deserved a place as a harmless and striking feature of the Presidential train.

There are many men in the West who would dearly love to have a pot-shot at Geronimo, men

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whose kinsfolk died in torture in the light of their blazing homes some thirty-odd years ago. And it was impossible for the thousands who have seen him in recent years at St. Louis or Buffalo or with a "Wild West Show" to realize these facts as collected by the Society of Pioneers of Arizona:

"Seventy-six white men, women, and children were killed by Geronimo in his last raid. It is said that in the years 1869 and 1870 one hundred and seventy-six persons were murdered by his band of Apaches, and according to a record kept by Herman Ehrenberger, a civil and mining engineer, four hundred and twenty-five persons, at that time one-half the American population of Arizona, fell victims to the scalping knives of Geronimo's braves between 1856 and 1862."

For twenty years he has been herded around army posts, in Florida, Alabama, and Arizona, more of a pensioner than a prisoner, for he is enrolled as "Government scout," with wages of thirty-five dollars a month. Whenever old Geronimo asks for his freedom, which is often, he fails to press the case very hard, for he knows that freedom means the loss of his income as a "scout." He is free to all intents and purposes, and would take it hard if "Uncle Sam" viewed his protests seriously and turned him adrift to shift for himself.

Wrinkled and crafty and cruel is his swarthy face to-day, but the fire of his infernal energy has died and he is no more than a relic of the Geronimo of whom General Miles said after their first meeting:

"He rode into our camp and dismounted, a prisoner. He was one of the brightest, most resolute, determined men I ever met, with the sharpest, clearest dark eye. Every movement showed power and energy."

Geronimo in his prime ran forty miles on foot in one day, rode five hundred miles on one stretch, as fast as he could change horses, and wore out the column that finally captured him until three sets of officers were needed to finish the chase, and not more than one-third of the troopers who started were in at the finish. He harried the Southwest for twenty-five years from his retreat in the fastness of the Gila country, with his band of Chiracahua Apaches.

General Crook was after him for years and finally persuaded him to surrender in 1883. But Geronimo, soon after, broke out and swooped down on his last great raid of 1885. Miles took up the campaign, and with him was the late General Lawton, then a cavalry captain, and also an army surgeon, Leonard Wood.

When the quarry was run to earth, it was found that Geronimo had with him only eighteen sick, worn-out, and wounded bucks, as the survivors of this last grim pursuit and flight.

He has stuck to it that his reason for hating all white men was because his wife and babies were killed by Mexicans while he was away on a hunting-trip during his youth. Thereafter he chose the war-path with deadly persistence. Now his talents are turned toward making money by selling bows and arrows and posing for artists.

Several years ago he sought baptism and enrolment as a Methodist, an episode whose sincerity was questioned by the population of Arizona. However, Geronimo paid no heed to the scoffers, and jogs along the end of the trail into the next world, certain in his mind that his accounts are squared for the errors of his youth.

Turning a Text into Money.—According to a dispatch in the New York *Times*, a penniless wayfarer, inspired by a sermon which he heard in the Whosoever Gospel Mission in Germantown, Pa., has invented a railroad tie that will possibly create a new industry and bring him a fortune. Martin F. Nolan is the name of the gospel-inspired inventor. Says the dispatch:

A minister used a piece of ore as an object-lesson, naming the various things that could be manufactured from it, and urging his hearers to develop the greatest and best things in their lives.

"He said nothing about developing the waste product," commented Nolan to a fellow listener.

Nolan pondered all night, and in the morning

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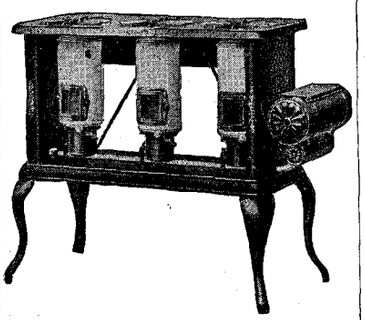

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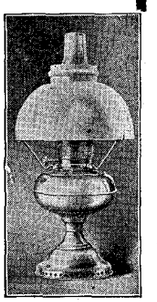

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PRESERVES HEAT OR COLD FOR DAYS

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FILL it with ice cold water, milk, bouillon, soup, wine, beer, tea, coffee or any liquid. At the end of three days (72 hours) uncork it. You'll find the contents approximately as cold as when first put in.

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The Thermos Bottle is two glass bottles, one within the other, and joined at the neck. Between these bottles the air has been drawn out—which makes it impossible for cold or heat to radiate. A nickeled brass covering protects the bottle from breakage.

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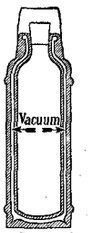

A Sectional View.

For the Nursery: Warm milk at night for the baby at an instant's notice without heating it or even getting out of bed. And baby's milk can be kept warm in the baby carriage during the day. For trips with baby it is invaluable. *For Sick Room:* Cool drinks for parched lips and steaming broths for tender stomachs, always cold or hot by the bedside. *For Automobilists:* There's no such thing as a motor thirst if you carry a Thermos Motor Basket full of Thermos cold Bottles. One New York motorist carries twenty-four bottles. For cool days, hot-drinks can be bottled also. *For Sailing, Hunting and Fishing:* How about a cool drink on a hot day in field or stream or on the water No ice to carry. No fire to build. Great for camping, picnicing and all kinds outdooring. *For Dinner Pails and Lunch Boxes:* A Thermos Bottle filled with iced or hot coffee at the breakfast table comes out freezing or steaming at noon.

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went to John R. McIntyre, superintendent of the mission.

"I have it," he announced.

"What are you going to do with it?" asked Mr. McIntyre, who had received a hint from Nolan the night before.

"I am going to make railroad-ties out of slag," was the answer.

A corporation consisting of several Philadelphians controls the patent. John H. Converse, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, it is said, is a member.

"I am not at liberty to give their names, but every man interested is worth upward of $1,000,000," said the inventor to-night.

No stock will be sold. Only to-day Niles Anderson, of Elliott, Debvoise & Anderson, a large coal, coke, and iron firm of New York, offered to take stock amounting to $100,000.

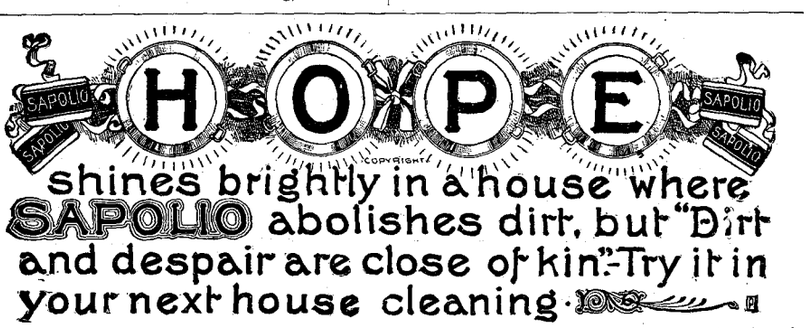
Mr. Lord, of "The Sun."—For the past twenty-five years Mr. Lord has been the managing editor of the New York *Sun*. To the staff of men under him he is known as "Boss Lord," says a writer in *The Saturday Evening Post*, but to men on other papers, among whom he is well-known and much admired, he is known simply as "Mr. Lord, of *The Sun*." Some incidents illustrative of his methods of administration are cited by the writer. We read:

On the day President McKinley was shot, one of the problems of the newspapers was to locate Mr. Roosevelt, who was then Vice-President. At Buffalo lay the President, mortally wounded; somewhere in the wilds of New York State Mr. Roosevelt was hunting game. Mr. Chester S. Lord, the managing editor of the New York *Sun*, was absent from the city, and one of his assistants gave the "star" reporter the assignment: "Find Roosevelt." He started at once for Albany. At every station along the way he got a bunch of telegrams from the office suggesting places where he was likely to find the Vice-President. At the *Sun* bureau at Albany there were half a dozen more. He decided to go to Buffalo.

At the railway station he called up the bureau and, on being told that there was a telegram from the office, asked the man to read it. The man read: "Tell ——" (the reporter) "to use his own judgment and act on his own initiative hereafter."

"Never mind reading the signature," said the reporter; "I know that Boss Lord is back.". . . . .

Mr. Lord began to read newspapers when he was a boy, during the Civil War. Everybody wanted news, and he got the ambition to become a newspaper man. When he came out of college he became a reporter on an Oswego paper. Subsequently, during a vacation, he went to New York and was given a trial on *The Sun*. His first assignment was to find out something about a report telegraphed from Louisville, Kentucky, that a Western syndicate had got a corner on all the old whisky. *The Sun* was fighting General Grant then, and the city editor said to him, "You'll probably find that General Grant is somewhere in that deal." Unlike some men who made great successes with their first story, Mr. Lord wrote a column of matter that the city editor threw into the waste-basket. What appeared was a few lines written by him, with the remark of the city editor's about General Grant at the end. But he developed into a good reporter. At twenty-nine he was assistant to the managing editor, at thirty he was managing editor. In those days *The*



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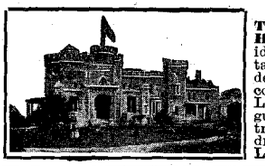

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Sun was a member of the Associated Press. There was some dissension among the papers that subscribed to it, and they formed the United Press. Mr. Charles A. Dana was editor of *The Sun*, and it was his habit to come into the city room, where the reporters write, every afternoon, take a chair by the managing editor's desk and say, "What's the news, Mr. Lord?"

One day he said, after his usual remark, "Can you get enough news, independent of the United Press, to make an interesting paper?"

"Yes," said Mr. Lord.

"Do it," said Mr. Dana.

That day *The Sun* left the United Press. It meant that henceforth it was dependent upon its own resources to get the news of the whole world. It was a staggering job. When newspaper men heard of *The Sun's* determination to gather its own news, they said: "They can't do it. No paper can." But Mr. Lord made it possible.

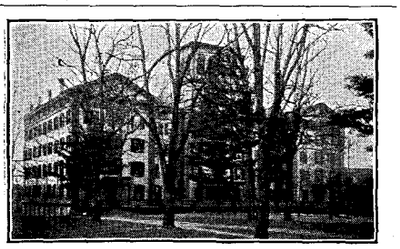
By means of a system of collecting election returns which he perfected, Mr. Lord was able to communicate to James G. Blaine the first definite news of his defeat. It was the election of 1884, and very close. Everything depended on the way New York State went. Up at Augusta, Maine, Mr. Blaine's home, the returns had indicated his election, and there was a great demonstration. Bands were playing, bonfires were burning, and crowds were cheering. About midnight Mr. Blaine's secretary, who knew Mr. Lord, thought it was a good idea to find out what news *The Sun* had, so he telegraphed and received the following reply: "Looks as if Cleveland had carried the State by about 2,000."

Mr. Lord has an unerring ability to get at news in large emergencies. For example, he located a man at Martinique who cabled the first specific account of the Mont-Pelée disaster.

To Mr. Lord, perhaps, more than any other living man, is due that human-interest quality in *Sun* articles known as the "*Sun* flavor." He believes in "making literature out of news," and, above all, in making reports, ranging from dog-fights to conventions, interesting and entertaining. He asks reporters to write things as they see them. That is why the *Sun* "stories" have personality.

Defender of the "Undesirable Citizens."—Honoré Joseph Jaxon, who drew from the President a letter explaining the latter's "undesirable citizen" utterance, is described by a writer in *The Saturday Evening Post* as a man of parts. He lists among his accomplishments those of labor leader, doctor, occultist, chemist, trapper, architect, hunter, lawyer, solicitor, non-resistant, philosophical anarchist, spirit-fruitist, colonizer, revolutionist, and letter-writer. Some of his operations in these many callings are sketched as follows:

Jaxon's father was a Metis Indian, and Jaxon was born in a buffalo camp so near to the forty-ninth parallel, in sight of Woods Mountain, and between Montana and the Northwest Territory, that Jaxon has never been able to figure out whether he was born a British subject or an American citizen. To make it certain that he has no British sympathies, Jaxon, after his education was started, went back to his first



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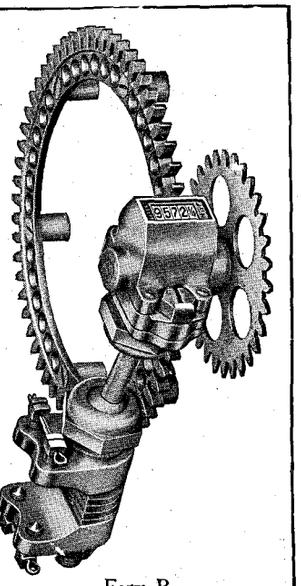

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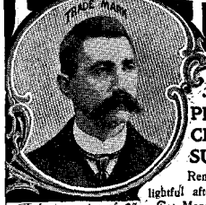

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haunts and began revolting with Louis Riel. Jaxon was made secretary of the conclave of Metis. He wrote petitions, letters, and memorials. He deluged the Canadian Government with statements of the rights of the Metis, and got word that the petitions had been sent to the Privy Council in England.

That was in January, 1885. Jaxon had replies from Chapleau, Secretary of State for Canada, that the Metis would get some sort of recognition, but Louis Riel wouldn't wait, and the battle of Batoche was fought in May. Whereupon Riel was hanged in November, and Jaxon caught and ornamented, not to say decorated, with a neat but not gaudy ball and chain. He was sent to a military prison at Fort Garry, but escaped and got across the line into the United States.

Jaxon has now assurance from Laurier that he will not be molested if he returns to Canada, but he prefers to remain in Chicago—not that he distrusts Sir Wilfred, but that the ball and chain are distinctly out of fashion where he now lives.

The Metis are a mixt race. That is how they got their name. When Jaxon has no letters to write, he spends hours figuring out his various strains of blood. Letting Metis blood represent fifty out of a possible hundred, he gets fractions of Welsh, Scotch, English, Spanish, Portuguese, Vermuth, Martini, Kümmel, and Boonekamp. He looks like an Indian, talks like a graduate of Oxford, and writes like a professor of rhetoric.

Jaxon got to Chicago early in 1886. He had been treated kindly by the Knights of Labor up in Wisconsin, and when he cast about for something to do, he joined the carpenters' union and went to work. A few months later the carpenters struck. There was but eight hundred dollars in their treasury and six thousand men went out. In about five minutes after the strike was called, Jaxon had taken his ready pen in hand and written a proclamation which was so fiery and untamed that he was made the leader of the strike. He put out proclamations by the dozen, but the strike weakened. Jaxon saw he would be beaten if something was not done, and he invented the gentle pastime of "slugging." His slugging was not the kind that was later typified by Sam Parks. Jaxon took a lot of striking carpenters out to some back lots and taught them the use of the slung-shot. He instructed the men to aim for the bodies of their foes, not their heads.

The outcome of this maneuver was most astonishing. The strikers with their slung-shots would line up opposite the buildings where non-union men were at work, and, at a signal from Jaxon, let go. The men working were hit and hurt, but not seriously. They didn't know what hit them. Each man blamed his neighbor and, generally, after the third or fourth round by the slung-shotters, there was a fine fight among the strike-breakers. Then Jaxon's men would go over and throw the tools of the strike-breakers down into the walls of the buildings they were working on. Many a Chicago building has a lining of saws and planes.

Jaxon also divided his army of strikers into squads. Every non-union job was attacked at the same time. When the strike-breakers found out about the slung-shots the Jaxon army went in with bare fists. There were six weeks of this sort of thing. Jaxon s men had nothing to do but fight, while the non-union men had to fight and work, too, and the strike was soon won, for there were not enough police to quell every disturbance. "We won," says Jaxon, "by a show of determination. There was nothing personally malicious, but we fought when necessary, and fought fairly, with our hands. I am a non-resistant and prefer to suffer rather than exert force, but there are times when force is necessary to preserve peace. This was one of the times." . . . . .

He is not an anarchist of the deed—that is, he does not believe in bomb-throwing, altho there is a tradition that he has invented a gentle instrument long sought for by anarchists—a bomb that will kill tyrants, but will not kill the tyrant-killers who throw it. Eager czar-exterminators from all parts of the world have pleaded with Jaxon for this secret, but he has refused to make it known. Instead, he gives the pleaders a drink of grape-juice which he preserves in its natural sweetness by a process of his own.

He originated the Congress of Anarchists for the World's Fair at Chicago. There was much uproar about this. They told Jaxon it must not be held. Jaxon, being a non-resistant, was submissive about

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it, but he hired a building and held the Congress there with all the lights of anarchy in attendance. But Jaxon has always remained a philosophical anarchist. He does not believe in killing.

The achievement on which he prides himself most was the organization of the Solicitors' and Canvassers' Union. He wanted to be a delegate to the Central Federation of Labor, and he needed a union to send him. When you think that anybody who offers anything for sale, from shoestrings to stocks and bonds, is eligible to join that union, the acuteness of Jaxon's intellect is proved. He will never lack supporters.

Thus, when he took his pen in hand and wrote to the President: "Hoping these few lines will find you well, but how about this——" and got a reply hot off the bat, he was not surprized. It was the most distinguished rebuke of the year, and Honoré Joseph Jaxon knew he would get a bite when he put his letter on the hook.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

The Law of Compensation.—Bridget had been going out a great deal, and her husband Mike was displeased. "Bridget, where do ye spend yer toime nights? Ye're out iv'ry avenin' fur two weeks," he said.

"Shut up, Mike! I'm gettin' an edication," she answered.

"An' phwat are ye learnin'?" said her indignant husband.

"Why, to-night we learned about the laws of compensation."

"Compensation," said Michael. "What's that?"

"Why, I can't explain; but fur instance, if the sense of smell is poor, the sense of thaste is all the sharper, and if yez are blind, ye can hear all the better."

"Ah, yes," said Mike, thoughtfully. "I see it's loike this. Fur instance, if a man is born wid wan leg shorter than the other, the other is longer."—*Sunday Magazine.*

The Bachelor's Script.—Life's little ironies generally wear petticoats.

Politics is a masculine game, but the first boss was a woman.

The woman who is no spring chicken will usually lay for you.

The husband's day: Eight hours for sleep, eight hours for work, and eight hours for explanations. —*Harper's Weekly.*

He Began to Get Wise.—This tale relates how a bishop, accosted in Fifth Avenue by a neat but hungry stranger, derived profit from the encounter.

The Bishop, so runs the yarn, took the needy one to a hotel and shared a gorgeous dinner with him, yet, having left his episcopal wallet in the pocket of a different episcopal jacket, suddenly faced the embarrassment of not possessing the wherewithal to pay up. "Never mind," exclaimed the guest, "I have enjoyed dining with you, and I shall be charmed to shoulder the cost. Permit me." Whereupon the stranger paid for two. This worried the prelate, who insisted, "Just let me call a cab, and we'll run up to my hotel, where I shall have the pleasure of reimbursing you." But the stranger met the suggestion with, "See here, old man! You've stuck me for a bully good dinner, but hanged if I'm going to let you stick me for cabfare!"—*Boston Transcript.*

Memory.—Somebody of a psychological turn of mind once asked Lord Rosebery, "What is memory?" "Memory," Rosebery replied promptly but somewhat pensively, "memory is the feeling that steals over us when we listen to our friends' original stories." —*Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati).

One Qualification at Least.—CLIENT—"Didn't you make a mistake in going into law instead of the Army?"

LAWYER—"Why?"

CLIENT—"By the way you charge, there would be little left of the enemy."—*Sacred Heart Review* (Boston).

Good News For Policy Holders

The election for Trustees in the Mutual Life Insurance Company closed in December last. The canvass of votes, which was conducted according to the new laws of the State of New York, lasted four months. The result has recently been announced. The most important fact for the public is that by an overwhelming majority—about three to one—the Trustees named by the Company have been elected. This means that

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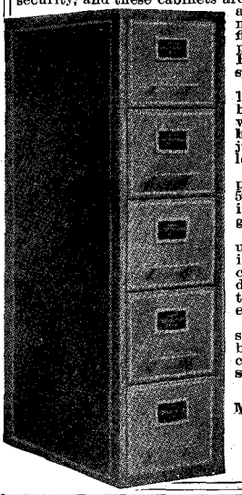

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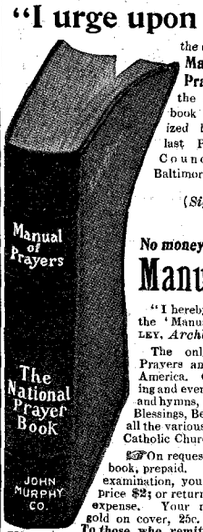

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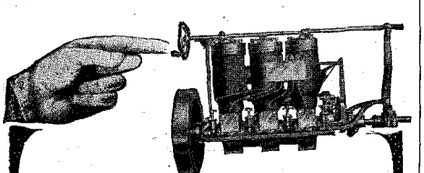

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2. Why can not a plant's pistil be called a revolver?

3. Do milkweeds grow in pints or quarts? and how are they related to the cowslip?

4. Explain the difference between common chickweed and chickweed preferred.

5. Give the Latin name for wallflower. How does it differ from the peach? From the American beauty

6. Describe the bark of the dogwood.

7. What is the apple of the potato's eye?

8. Is the foot of an oak-tree ever troubled with corns, or just acorn? Why? Did you ever see a footless tree?

9. Does the goldenrod or the American mint spring from the root of all evil? What has that to do with the price of a julep?

10. (*This is a catch question. Give a courteous answer.*) Give French name for fleur-de-lis.—*Harvard Lampoon.*

A Quarrelsome Family.—MRS. EGERTON BLUNT—"But why did you leave your last place?"

APPLICANT—"I couldn't stand the way the mistress and master used to quarrel, mum."

MRS. E. B. (shocked)—"Dear me! Did they quarrel very much, then?"

APPLICANT—"Yes, mum; when it wasn't me an' 'im, it was me an' 'er."—*Answers.*

Guilty.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier was once on an electioneering tour in Ontario and, as the elections were bitterly contested, every effort was made to stir up race and religious prejudice. One day a Quebec Liberal sent this telegram to Sir Wilfrid: "Report in circulation in this country that your children have not been baptized. Telegraph denial." To this the Premier replied: "Sorry to say report is correct. I have no children."—*Argonaut.*

The Pun of the Auto-Crat.

The Auto-Crat—ah, think of that—he went a fearful pace;
He did not smile, tho all the while he had a mobile face;
He took no interest in Man, yet sought the human race.

The Auto-Crat—oh, think of that—I never saw him laugh.
In wreckage strewn along the road he wrote his autograph;
A horrid smell were suited well to be his epitaph.

The Auto-Crat—oh, think of that!—upon his dying day
The only word I overheard he hadn't "auto" say:
'Twas gasolene that brought about his sad auto da fé.

The Auto-Crat—oh, think of that!—his end was swift and sharp;
I hope it hurt—'twas his desert—tho I don't wish to carp—
Perhaps he's in a sweeter land and plays an autoharp.—*Ohio Magazine.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

May 31.—The strike of French seamen and longshoremen, at nearly every port of France, threatens to paralyze commerce.

June 1.—A general strike of Dutch seamen is ordered at Rotterdam.

Troops from Canton attack the rebels south of Amoy, killing six hundred of them and forcing them to retreat; the insurgents are reorganizing their forces and threatening to attack Chang-Chow.

June 2.—Lightning strikes a military balloon at a review of troops held by King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena, near Rome. The aeronaut Captain Vilivelli falls 700 feet.

The Russian famine committee announces that foreign contributions are no longer needed.

June 3.—Trials of persons accused of complicity

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in the attempt to kill King Alfonso and Queen Victoria on the day of their wedding is begun in Madrid.

Two stringent measures ordered by Premier Stolypine to suppress sedition are repealed by the Douma.

The committee of the striking French seamen, after an interview with the Minister of Marine, telegraphs to all the French ports calling the strike off.

June 4.—Edna May, the American actress and singer, is married in London to Oscar Lewisohn, the New York millionaire.

An English Methodist missionary in South China is mercilessly beaten by Chinese rebels at Chao-Tung-Fu.

The Abyssinia Railroad, a French enterprise, to connect Addis Abeba, capital of Abyssinia, with the Red-Sea coast, goes into bankruptcy.

June 5.—Of the nineteen men sentenced to death as conspirators against President Cabrera of Guatemala, seven are granted commutation of sentence. The remaining twelve will be executed. Eleven are Guatemalans and one is a Spaniard.

Richard Croker's Orby, ridden by John Reiff, wins the English Derby.

The Empress of Japan addresses a meeting of the Red Cross in Tokyo.

June 6.—The strike at the French ports is ended, the seamen generally obeying the order of their committee to return to work.

The golden wedding of King Oscar and Queen Sophia is celebrated throughout Sweden.

A new reign of terror in Lodz is responsible for the murder of eleven men and the wounding of thirty-seven since June 2.

Domestic.

May 31.—Francis J. Heney, prosecutor in the San-Francisco graft cases, issues a statement asserting that rich interests are behind the defense, trying to save the alleged bribers from punishment.

Stockholders file suits at St. Paul against eight Western railroads, to enjoin them from putting into effect reduced freight and passenger rates.

June 1.—A proclamation putting the new commercial agreement with Germany into effect is issued by the President.

A jury at Austin, Tex., renders a verdict for the State of $1,623,900, against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, and grants the request to oust the company from the State.

Ground is broken at Seattle, Wash., for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which is to be held in 1909.

George Burnham, Jr., former vice-president of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Insurance Association, is released from Sing Sing and taken to the Tombs in New York. He is later released on bail pending a new trial.

June 3.—An advance in wages averaging five per cent. goes into effect in practically every cotton mill in Northern New England; nearly 200,000 operatives are affected.

The Jefferson-Davis memorial is unveiled at Richmond.

June 4.—Armed Confederate veterans march through the streets of Washington to the White House, where they are warmly greeted by the President.

Fines aggregating $284,000 are imposed in the United States Court, Mobile, Ala., upon thirty-one promoters of the Honduras Lottery Company, successor to the Louisiana Lottery, the defendants agreeing to surrender all their paraphernalia, close the Wilmington printing-office, and go out of business.

Idaho's State Attorney arraigns William D. Haywood, on trial at Boisé, declaring that the "inner circle" of the Western Federation of Miners made "murder a business and assassination a means of livelihood."

June 5.—Harry Orchard, in a sweeping confession on the stand in the Haywood trial at Boisé, Idaho, tells of a series of revolting crimes.

The New York State Senate passes the Public Utilities Bill over Mayor McClellan's veto.

President Mellen, of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad, in a letter to Governor Guild, of Massachusetts, admits that he is merging his road and the Boston and Maine.

June 6.—Harry Orchard, confest slayer of ex-Governor Steunenberg, tells on the stand how he murdered the former Idaho executive, and charges William D. Haywood with instigating the crime.

Secretary Root offers to France tariff-regulation privileges similar to those accorded the German Chambers of Commerce.

The Pennsylvania Republican State Convention indorses Senator Knox as a candidate for President, and approves the policies of the Roosevelt administration.

Governor Hughes signs the Public Utilities Bill.

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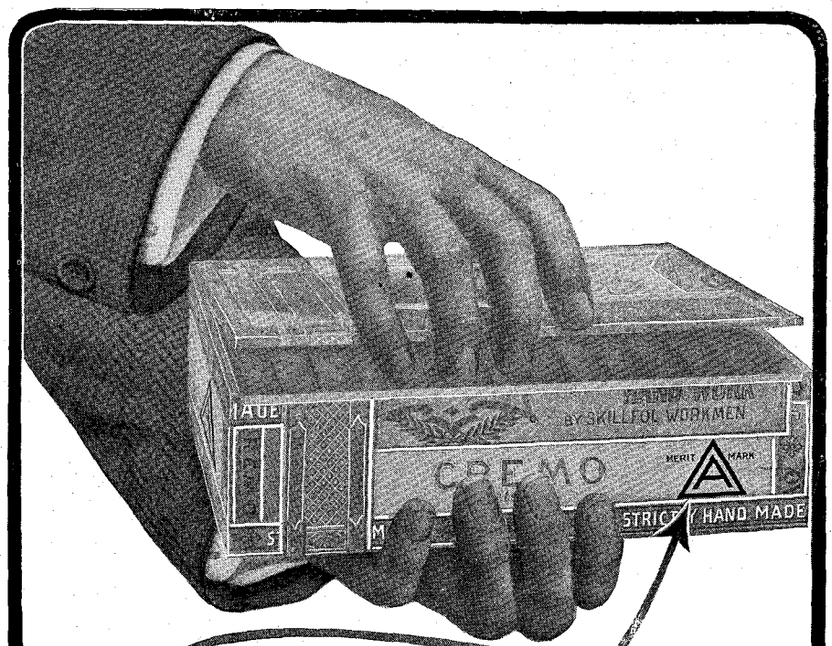

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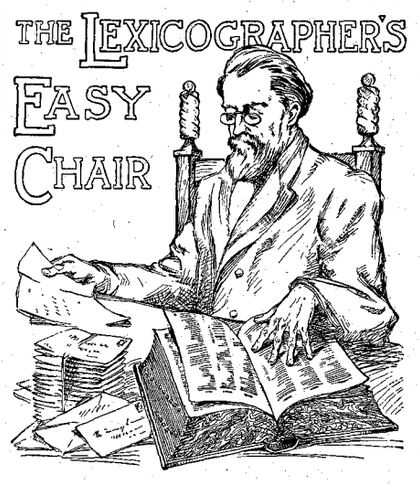

"J. F. C.," Sewickley, Pa.—"(1) What is the correct use of *should* and *would* (a) in sentences expressing obligation; (b) in conditional sentences? (2) Are not these words greatly abused by educated people? (3) Are not the English more careful in the use of these words than the Americans?"

The words follow, in the main, the usage of *shall* and *will*, but with certain modifications required by their common use in dependent sentences.

Shall points originally to the dependence or obligation imposed upon the subject by the determination of a foreign will, which may be taken as a command, as a moral obligation, or even as a physical necessity, whereas *will* denotes the subjective resolve and inclination of the agent.

Shall and *will* are used as auxiliaries in the simple future tense as follows: I *shall;* thou *wilt;* he *will;* we *shall;* you *will;* they *will.* As auxiliaries expressing a determination, threat, command, or permission, their use is *precisely the opposite*, as follows: I *will;* thou *shalt;* he *shall;* we *will;* you *shall;* they *shall.* But the form of the absolute future may be chosen to express determination, in a prophetic way; as, "You *will* rue this." Yet the imperative form may be used in foretelling to imply a wish or an opinion of the speaker; as, "They *shall* all get their deserts."

In *interrogations* the form required in the answer is sometimes adopted in the query; as, "*Shall* you not come to see us?" "I hope I *shall.*" In the form of Solemnization of Matrimony given in the Book of Common Prayer, the interrogative form used is "*Wilt* thou have this woman, etc.?" To which the man answers, "I *will.*"

In the potential or conditional mode *shall* and *should* express simple futurity and sometimes doubt. "Whoever *shall* get her will have a treasure" expresses simple futurity; while, "*should* he come" expresses doubt as to his coming at some future time.

In indirect discourse, *shall* may be used as well as *will* when the idea of volition or control attaches to the second or third person; as, "He told me he *should* do it"; but, in the United States *shall* is being supplanted by *will*, and the foregoing sentence is more euphoniously rendered, "He told me he *would* do it." *Should* is used also in a conditional or subjunctive sense, the idea of past time being altogether lost sight of, and may express (*a*) supposition, either conditional or concessive, in the protasis, *i.e.*, the conditional or introductory clause; as, "If I *should* go, he would kill me." (*b*) Hesitation or modesty; as, "I *should* hardly think so." (*c*) Obligation in various degrees, usually milder than *ought;* as, "You *should* be obedient."

Would, when emphasized, expresses persistence, wilfulness, or determination. It is used also (*a*) to express desire or inclination to do some stated thing; as, "He said he *would* learn to write"; (*b*) to make a conditional assertion, disposed or inclined on some implied condition; as, "He *would* give (if he were able)"; (*c*) to express determined action, as to a certain course; was determined; as, "He *would* go, I could not detain him."

(2) We think not. (3) Whether or not the English are *inclined* to be more careful in the use of these words we do not know. We believe, however, that greater attention is paid to the teaching of correct English in America than anywhere else in the world.

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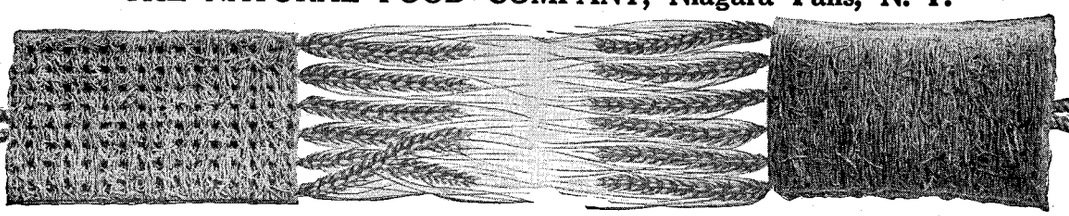

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